The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 322. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

CAR WOES FOR ALL.

Chicagoans Troubled by Three Street Traffic Lines.

PICKS IN INDIANA AVENUE

Property-Owners Fear a Dreaded Trolley Invasion.

SECRET SALES OF FRONTAGE

Council Orders Night Service in West Madison Street.

LINCOLN AVENUE CABLE MISHAP.

Patrons of street cars on all sides of town had troubles yesterday.

A wagonload of pickaxes dumped in Indiana avenue at Thirty-fourth street sent a thrill along the avenue. Had the pickaxes been loaded rifles they could not have caused more uneasiness. The defenders of the thoroughfare thought the long-threatened invasion by the trolley was at hand, and they put a guard on duty which did not take its eyes off the tools all night long.

The Indiana Avenue Protective Association had other troubles. It heard the City railway had been paying from $7 to $10 a foot for frontage consents, and had found customers in the ranks of the association. At night the officers of the association issued a manifesto in which they declared that if the association members did not stand by them they would throw up their hands and let the City railway have its own way.

Over on the West Side the abolition of night car service on Madison street was the chief topic of conversation. At night the Council took a hand in the game and passed an ordinance ordering the West Chicago Street railway company to run cars in West Madison street every twenty minutes between midnight and 6 a. m. This order was made to include West Van Buren street, too.

On the North Side the Wells street cable broke just when the evening homeward rush commenced. There was no traffic on the line for five hours.

Indiana Avenue Trouble Begins.

Trouble began in Indiana avenue just at dusk. To be sure, there was not a trolley pole in sight, nor other material which could be used in suspending the "deadly wire," but no one would believe that the strange movements of the corporation's servants could mean anything except just such another secret descent upon the avenue as was made a week ago Sunday, when an attempt was made to lay an underground electric wire between the street car tracks.

However, no one appeared to wield the pickaxes and finally the residents went to bed to dream of poles and live wires and "sich."

But before retiring the members of the association which had sworn to defend the street to the last ditch issued a manifesto which resulted from a meeting held in the afternoon. They heard the Chicago City railway said it had a majority of the frontage, some of which was obtained at from $7 to $10 a foot. At these prices the company had, it was said, made telling inroads even into the ranks of the association.

To say that the officers of this association were surprised to find themselves being apparently deserted by the very people for whose supposed advantage they had been contending, and upon whose undeviating support they had been implicitly counting, is putting it mildly. They held a hasty conference yesterday afternoon and decided to issue at once a stern appeal setting forth their present attitude. Unless the people stood firmly by them they would do nothing more, and let the company have its way.

Appeal of the Property-Owners.

The appeal is signed by all the officers and trustees of the association and is as follows:

"To the Members of the Indiana Avenue Association: We are advised that the Chicago City railway company is offering our members a purchase price for their consents for the erection of a side pole trolley system on Indiana avenue, without any street improvements. We have officially satisfied ourselves that this information is undeniable.

"In answer to these facts we wish to state that we have made a long and bitter contest against this company and its methods for introducing the trolley system on Indiana avenue, and we believe that we were right in so doing; and our continued success depends wholly upon the support of our members to this position. If the members remain firm there can be no trolley on Indiana avenue.

"If, on the other hand, they have decided not to remain with us in our position, but to take advantage of the offer that is made them, as we know some of them are now doing, in justice to ourselves we must decline to further continue a campaign fought for those principles that were in the direct interest of every property-owner and resident, as well as every member of our association.

"With the assurance that the officers and remaining trustees are with you, firmly opposed to the proposition of the City railway, and assuring you of our appreciation of the loyal manner in which you have sustained us in our campaign for principle, justice, and right, and regretting that there is occasion for this announcement, we beg to remain, faithfully yours."

Relief for the West-Siders.

Ald. Rogers came to the relief of the West-Siders. His ordinance, which was passed unanimously by the Council last night, requires the West Chicago Street railway company to run cars on Madison street from State street to West Fortieth street every twenty minutes between midnight and 6 a. m. The Alderman said that since last Wednesday night there had been no cars on Madison street later than midnight, and that there were a large number of people residing near the line who would be compelled to walk several blocks from the elevated road, if there were no late service on this route. It was argued by Ald. Judah that the ordinance would be ineffective, as there was no way of enforcing it, but he voted for it, nevertheless.

Ald. Gallagher thought a request to Mr. Yerkes or the company would be more efficacious than the ordinance, but he voted for the measure, which passed by a vote of 59 to 0.

The ordinance also enforces like conditions on West Van Buren street.

All day West-Siders were signing petitions asking the street railway company to reëstablish the service on Madison street. They revived the talk of running 'buses.

Accident on the North Side.

The trouble on the North Side was caused by Abe Bloomfield, one of the oldest gripmen on the Lincoln avenue cable line, who ran his grip into the vault at the north end of the Wells street tunnel at 5 o'clock. His grip car and two trail cars were partially telescoped and badly smashed; several passengers were bruised; and all were frightened. The new cable snapped like a cotton string. It required five hours to repair the damage and set the cars on the Wells street and Lincoln avenue lines in motion again.

Bloomfield has been in the employ of the company for twenty years and drove a horse car before the cable was started.

BIG SURPRISE IN FAIR WILL CASE.

Pencil Document Is Withdrawn and the Trust Paper Is Substituted—Mrs. Craven Accused of Forgery.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—At the last moment the so-called pencil will in the litigation over the millions of the late James G. Fair has been withdrawn.

The hearing of the contest of the document, precipitated by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, and Charles L. Fair on the grounds of forgery, was set for this morning. Scarcely had the case been called in court when attorneys for Dr. Marc Levingston, who is one of the executors under this will, caused somewhat of a sensation in asking leave to withdraw it.

The petition was granted readily by the court. Immediately afterwards what is known as the trust will, under which Fair bequeathed but the income of his millions to his three children for life, and giving the active management of the vast property into the hands of two of his former clerks—Thomas R. Crothers and James S. Angus—and his attorney, W. S. Goodfellow, was admitted to probate.

The withdrawal of the pencil will is accounted for on various grounds. When it was first introduced into the case the Fair children grasped it eagerly, as it was of later date than the trust will, and bequeathed the property outright to Mrs. Oelrichs, Miss Fair, and their brother. It found its way into the courts from the hands of Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, principal of the Mission Grammar School.

According to Mrs. Craven Fair made it at her house in the presence of herself and an old lady named Mrs. Haskins. The three Fair children accepted it as genuine and promptly asked the courts to probate it. This was followed by some peculiar moves on the part of Mrs. Craven. She intimated that her relations with the dead millionaire had been friendly—so intimate that he had made her a present of some of his property. Somewhat later it was hinted that she claimed to be the wife of the dead man.

There was a sensation some weeks later, about August, 1895, when Charles L. Fair withdrew his support of the pencil will and boldly declared it a forgery. The next development was for Mrs. Craven to place on record deeds to two pieces of the Fair estate, valued at $1,500,000.

To establish her claims Mrs. Craven at once forced matters by seeking to eject the Fair children from these properties. Young Fair boldly announced that the deeds as well as the will were a forgery, and the whole a conspiracy to loot the estate of his father. Mrs. Craven's answer was to produce a contract of marriage to the dead millionaire. It bore date May 23, 1892.

The services of three private detective agencies were engaged, and later the city police were asked to investigate the charges of forgery. The detectives claimed to have found positive proof that James G. Fair was not in the city at the time of the date of the pencil will. This was the condition of affairs until Dr. Levingston withdrew the instrument. This move now opens the way for a direct attack on the deeds Mrs. Craven has. Experts in handwriting from New York and this city unhesitatingly declare these documents forgeries.

STENOGRAPHER CONFESSES FORGERY.

Mrs. Addie L. Davis Admits She Signed Congressman White's Name to a $300 Check—Two Men Arrested Also.

Mrs. Addie L. Davis, a stenographer, formerly employed by Congressman George E. White, was arrested in the office of the Metropolitan Accident Association, No. 175 Fifth avenue, yesterday by Detectives Loftus and McCarthy and locked up at police headquarters in the City Hall, charged with forgery. She admitted her guilt. Edward Flynn, with whom the woman has been keeping company, was arrested also along with Harold J. Larsen, a friend of Miss Davis.

The three persons are all implicated in securing $300 from the lumber firm of George E. White & Co., No. 406 West Lake street, of which concern the Congressman is a partner.

Mrs. Davis, who is a handsome young widow, has been living with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, No. 2122 State street, since arriving in Chicago, three years ago, until recently, when, it is said, she and Flynn took rooms at No. 380 West Washington street.

During a dull period previous to the recent industrial campaign Mrs. Davis went to work for George E. White writing letters to the latter's constituents. While at this work the woman secured a blank check from Mr. White's book. The check was filled in for $300 and Mr. White says his name was forged to it. The check was made payable to the "bearer." According to her confession to Inspector Fitzpatrick Mrs. Davis says she filled out the check and gave it to Harold J. Larsen, who passed it on the Garden City Bank. The cashier paid it without hesitation, and Mrs. Davis gave Larsen $10 for his trouble.

The three arrested persons will be given a hearing in the Armory Police Court this morning.

Mrs. Davis, her mother, and Flynn, previous to their arrival in Chicago, resided in Decatur, where Mrs. Davis supported herself and mother as a stenographer with the Illinois Central railroad. She rose to a high position in the railroad office, having under her a score of employés. One of her assistants was Edward Flynn. During the railroad strike of 1892 Mrs. Davis and Flynn lost their positions.

LILLIAN CANCELS HER ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Russell's Fall from a "Bike" Weeks Ago Leads to the Loss of a Week's Business.

Lillian Russell arrived here yesterday afternoon and immediately placed herself under the care of her family physician, Dr. Ogden. She came direct from New Orleans, having canceled all her engagements this week so she could rest.

Miss Russell fell from her bicycle in St. Louis four weeks ago and her health has not been the best since then. The fall was not considered severe at the time, and was not thought important enough to require a press notice, but strange to say its worst effects came last Saturday evening. The result was the prima donna couldn't sing in New Orleans, and all her engagements for this week were canceled so she would be in good condition next week when she is booked for the Great Northern.

Under ordinary circumstances the physicians would anticipate no permanent bad results from that tumble in St. Louis, but a fall that prevents a prima donna from singing four weeks afterwards might render her speechless during the course of two or three months unless taken in hand and carefully dealt with.

Dr. Ogden said her illness was not serious and that with proper rest and attention she would be in "her usual superb health" by the end of the week.

SIR GEORGE HENRY RICHARDS DEAD.

Commander of H. M. S. Assistance in the Search for Sir John Franklin—Made Many Nautical Surveys.

London, Nov. 16.—Admiral Sir George Henry Richards, K. C. B., Conservator of the Mersey, is dead. He was born in 1820, and was commander of H. M. S. Assistance in search of Sir John Franklin in the arctic regions during 1852-54. He was engaged in many nautical surveys of foreign countries; was Queen's Commissioner for settling the Oregon boundary from 1856 to 1862, and was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris.

COLD WATER ON THE GAME

EVANSTON PEOPLE FIND IT CLASHES WITH UNION WORSHIP.

Thanksgiving Football Must Give Way in Favor of Church Service, and Manager Haller of the Northwestern Is in Despair—Methodist Ministers of Chicago Also Denounce the Play as Demoralizing and a Desecration —More Trouble.

Two pails of cold water were poured over the plans for Thanksgiving football in Chicago yesterday. One was thrown before noon in the guise of a set of resolutions unanimously passed by the Methodist Ministers' Association. The second came later, being applied in Evanston. The latter was chilling and made Van Doozer's eleven and their plans shiver.

It is likely that Manager Haller of the Evanston aggregation of kickers will be forced to change the time of his big scheduled game with Wisconsin, so severe was the drenching given to his plans by the religious and university sentiment of the suburb. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers says he is sure the change will be made.

Clash with Church Hour.

Eleven o'clock a. m. is the hour set in Evanston for Northwestern's game with the Madison eleven. Some one discovered yesterday afternoon that this was the identical hour chosen for the annual Thanksgiving sermon before the united congregations of Evanston's principal churches. And in Evanston, when it comes to a brush between a sermon and a football game, the sentiment of the city is usually depended on to favor the sermon. Manager Haller has this good reason to think that the Thanksgiving game may yet be his undoing.

The manager, too, had no end of trouble in arranging for it. It was late in the season before he could get any assurance of a game at all. Wisconsin demanded a guarantee of $750 before seriously considering the contract, and after Haller had secured this amount and deposited it in the State Bank at Evanston Wisconsin failed for weeks to return the compliment. This kept the Evanston manager in hot water for a time.

Then, in the enthusiasm of the victories which were coming to his team, Haller concocted the scheme of filling a depleted treasury by charging a dollar admission to the Thanksgiving game. His idea, said his critics, was to cater strictly to the pampered taste of wealthy Evanstonians in the matter of box seats and carriage stands and to let the hard-up students stay at home.

But a storm of reproach fell upon the manager's head, for the students declared the game to be a college affair and a general admission of more than 50 cents outrageous. Now comes the protest from various quarters against the time of the game.

Dinners Also a Feature.

But if the game is held in the afternoon it will have to compete not only with the big college game in Chicago, but also with numberless thanksgiving dinners in Evanston. The members of both the Northwestern and Madison teams had arranged to attend the Michigan-Chicago game, reserved seats having been engaged already. What will be done by Manager Haller is yet to be seen.

President Rogers said last night he was sure the conflict with the hour of church service was not intentional on the part of the football management. The time of the game, he said, would no doubt be changed because of the intense criticism.

Capt. Van Doozer acknowledged last night the unfortunate situation, but thought the matter might be adjusted with the Evanston clergymen, the church services being held a half hour sooner and the game a little later. In any event the arrangements for the game, already the source of much trouble, must be doctored once more.

Ministers Denounce It.

Even before the Evanston stir began the Methodist ministers of Chicago had put down their collective foot on the Thanksgiving sport. The thing was done by resolution at the regular meeting of the divines in the First Methodist Church. The question occupied a greater part of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order at the usual morning hour. The football question was introduced in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, the Methodist preachers of Chicago and vicinity, deprecate the custom of playing match games of football on Thanksgiving day, and

"Resolved, That we request those with authority to fix such hours for the games on the coming Thanksgiving day, if they must be played, as shall not conflict with the hours of divine services in the churches."

The resolution was adopted with little discussion.

The Chicago-Michigan game is scheduled for 1:30 p. m. in the Coliseum, and thus avoids conflict with the church services of Chicago. In contrast, however, is the Athletic club's game, which is set for 11 a. m.

FIRE KILLS HORSES AND INJURES MEN

James Robertson and Packey Donahue Hurt in a Blaze in Ira J. Mix Company's Barn.

With a record for damage of less than $10,000 a fire which broke out in the offices of the Ira J. Mix Transfer company, Nos. 140 to 146 Forquer street, at 6 o'clock last night, destroyed the lives of sixty-two horses and injured two persons.

Robertson, James, watchman, Twenty-second and Wood streets; overcome by smoke while attempting to rescue some of the horses; taken to the County Hospital.

Donahue, Packey, No. 130 Forquer street; fell through a hole in the second floor and broke his left leg; taken to his home.

The fire is said to have originated in the offices of the building at No. 146 from an overheated stove. The first alarm summoned a small detachment of the department, but this was strengthened by a second call, turned in when the blaze threatened to spread to adjoining buildings. The flames had spread through the section of the building at No. 146 before the water was turned on and the thin partitions offered little resistance.

Two men were on duty at the time the fire broke out—James Robertson and C. F. Sterling. The former discovered the flames and set about to rescue the horses. Sterling followed him into the stalls, and although he was almost blinded by the smoke he rushed in and cut the halters of the frightened animals. Several of the horses ran from the building, but others would not budge from their stalls in spite of the efforts of the two men who were working to save them.

Twelve of the seventy-four horses which were confined in the building were rescued and the others were burned to death. Several of the horses which had been driven from their stalls ran into the street only to return and perish in the burning building.

Robertson, who conducted the work of rescue, worked bravely with the horses until he was overcome with smoke and fell to the floor. He was dragged from the building by firemen and later taken to the County Hospital in the Maxwell street ambulance.

Packey Donahue, who had been running through the building in search of Robertson, fell through a weak place in the second floor and broke his left leg. A fireman who saw him fall ran in and rescued him, carrying him to his home near by.

Sterling, the other employé of the company, succeeded in escaping without injury.

The estimated loss to the building is $2,000, and the loss on the contents probably will reach $7,000. Besides the horses, thirty-five wagons belonging to the transfer company were burned.

LOUISBURG CROSS IN A LODGE ROOM.

Famous Relic Which Disappeared from Harvard Library Said to Have Been Stolen by Students.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—It has been discovered that the celebrated Louisburg cross which adorned the college library building until its mysterious disappearance a year ago is in the hands of a certain secret society and that it now adorns the walls of the meeting room. It is said that the cross was in a college building and was unearthed by accident during the process of repairing the plumbing. When it was discovered a student came around and claimed it as his own, wrapped it up in a heavy cloth, and carried it away to its present resting-place.

The faculty are unable to tell in what society room it is concealed and are greatly disturbed. They suspect that it was taken by a neophyte for some society whose very existence they are not aware of. The name of one of these mysterious societies is the "White Wings." No one knows just where its rooms are, but it is said that the room in which final instructions are held is decorated in a manner calculated to make Nero pale green with envy. To gain admission the candidate must do some deed which would cause his dismissal from college if detected, such as the stealing of the Louisburg cross, the painting of the shield on Gray's Hall, and the painting on the Fogg Museum.

It is almost certain that the cross will not be found, as extraordinary precautions are taken to guard it.

The Louisburg cross is really of great historic value. Originally it adorned the old Roman Catholic Cathedral at Louisburg. In 1745 the English under Shirley brought it down to Boston, where it remained almost forgotten until some years ago, when it was resurrected and placed over the entrance to the Harvard Library, where it remained until a year ago, when it suddenly was spirited away.

JOBS ONLY FOR FREE SILVERITES.

It Is Necessary to Advocate Bimetallism in Order to Get a Chance to Pitch Kentucky Hay.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Richmond, Ky., farmers have organized to refuse work to all anti-free silver hands.

WOMAN HURLED TO DEATH

AGNES BURCH LOSES HER LIFE AT A BAD GRADE CROSSING.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Light Engine at Fifty-first Street Encounters a Carriage Containing Two Persons—David Martin, the Vehicle's Other Occupant, Is Thrown Twenty Feet and Injured—On Western Indiana Tracks.

The Fifty-first street crossing of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad was the scene last night of an accident in which a woman was killed and a man badly hurt.

The dead:

BURCH, AGNES, No. 2900 Throop street, hurled against the engine; killed instantly.

The injured:

Martin, David, same address, thrown twenty feet; taken to Mercey Hospital; will recover.

The accident occurred on the main tracks of the Western Indiana road at a point which is crossed by the tracks from the freight yards of the Wabash, Western Indiana, Chicago and Erie, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and Fort Wayne roads. Fifty-first street is narrow here and over it are scores of tracks, making it one of the most dangerous points in the city. It is lighted at Wallace street on the west end and at Stewart avenue on the east end, 400 feet away, but between the two lights is a space over which darkness is deep, and the roadbed is a veritable quagmire.

Between the freight yard tracks on the west, operated by the Western Indiana company, and on the east operated by the Fort Wayne company, are two tracks controlled by the Eastern Illinois company and used for passenger service. They are in a measure isolated from the mass of other tracks. On the southeast side of the two tracks in question is the flagman's shanty. There are no gates and no lights.

Take the Fatal Drive.

Martin and Agnes Burch, driving there last night, encountered the tracks first at the west side of Wallace street. Martin avoided accidents, and soon reached the quagmire that marked the end of the freight yards of the Western Indiana company. From that point to the main passenger tracks there was nothing troublesome but the bad road.

But as the pair approached the crossing of the main tracks George Smith, an Eastern Illinois engineer, was sitting in the cab of his engine a short distance south, approaching the crossing. He was bound for the round-house at Thirty-third street and was running light. Martin and his companion in the buggy did not notice the engine.

Just as the horse reached the crossing Martin reached forward to urge the animal and as he did so he caught a gleam of the headlight now but a few feet away. Quick as a flash he struck his horse and the animal bounded forward. As he did so there was a crash and the engine struck the rear wheels of the carriage tossing it fully seventy-five feet away, tearing off the top and carrying the woman with it into the ditch at the side of the tracks. Martin's move to whip his horse saved him from the fate of the woman. He was thrown forward, and with the horse rolled in the ditch at the side of the road.

Find the Woman Dead.

The accident was seen by two men, who at once rushed to where the woman lay. She was found buried beneath the débris, and when taken out was dead. Martin was found unconscious and bleeding. He was carried from the ditch to the street, where the police found him and removed him to the hospital.

In the meantime Engineer Smith had been arrested and taken to the Stock-Yards Police Station. He said his engine was not running fast at the time of the collision.

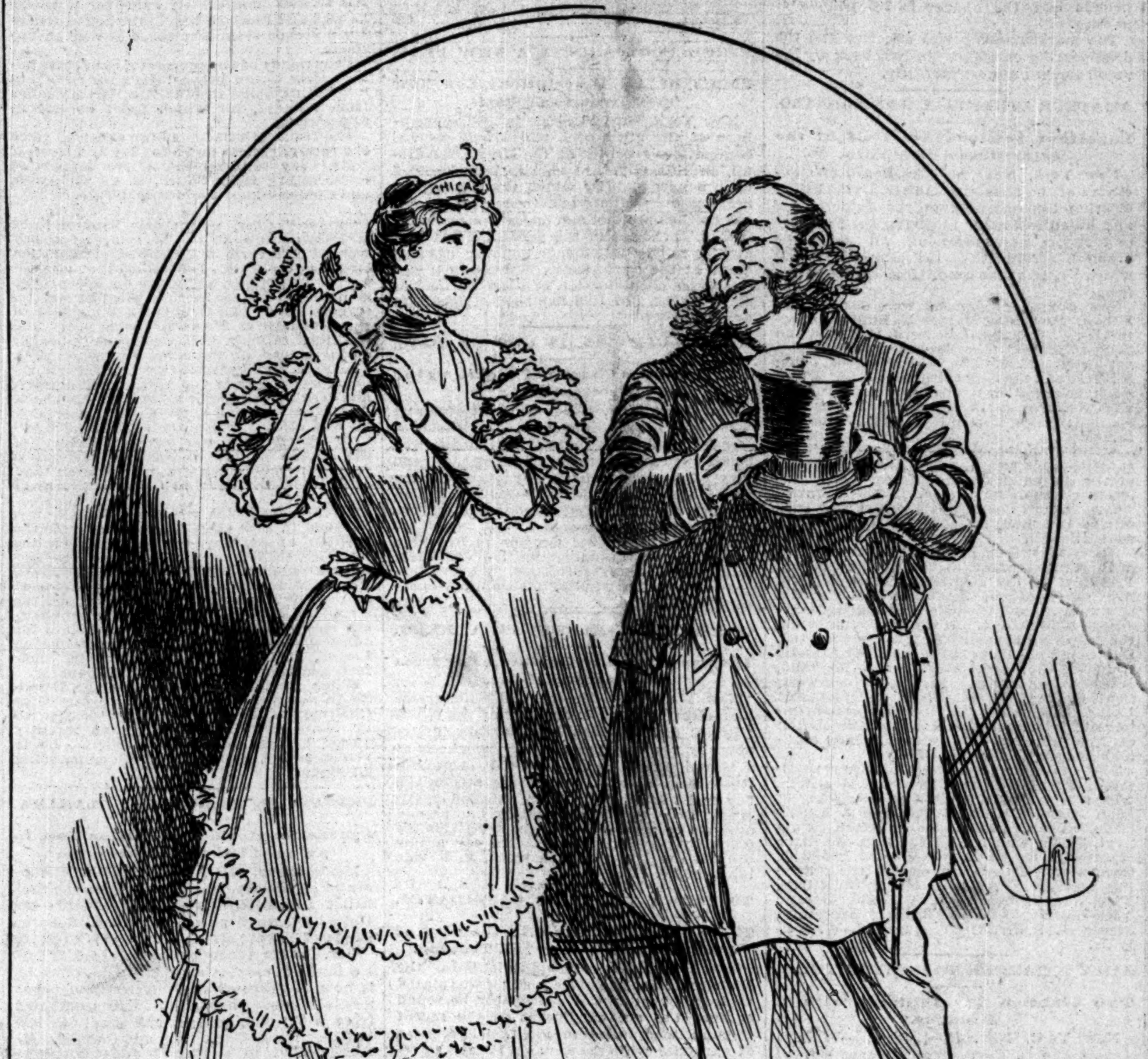
Flagman Timothy O'Donnell, in speaking of the accident, said: "I saw the buggy coming and called to the driver to keep back. He paid no attention to me, but kept driving on. Just as he reached the crossing he leaned out to whip up the horse, and then he saw the engine, but it was too late for him to escape."

Capt. O'Neil of the Stock-Yards Police Station visited the scene after the accident, and said: "The engine must have been running at a high rate of speed to throw the woman and top of the buggy seventy-five feet."

ROBBER IN DOWN-TOWN CIGAR STORE.

Capture of a Man in Lilienfeld Bros. & Co.'s Place at 12:45 This Morning.

The cigar store of Lilienfeld Bros. & Co., Monroe street and Fifth avenue, was entered by a burglar at 12:45 this morning. Pinkerton Watchman Dorgan discovered the robber in the place and captured him. The robber was turned over to City Police Officers Hogan and Burke, who locked him up.



MR. HESING IN A BEGUILING MOOD.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND FINALLY TALKS

Ridicules the Statements, Alleged to Have Come from Rome, That He Is to Be Removed.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—Archbishop Ireland has heretofore adhered firmly to his first decision not to speak of the repeated rumors, purporting to come from Rome, stating in one way or another that he was to be called to account for some of his views or actions. An Associated Press representative, however, succeeded today in getting from him the following statement:

"In all the reports recently published as to my relations with the Vatican there is not one syllable of truth. Not one word has come to me from Rome indicating the smallest change in the kind feelings which the Sovereign Pontiff and his immediate advisers have been pleased to entertain towards me. It is false to say that I have been summoned to Rome. I have not been asked to give an explanation of any act or any writing of mine. And, certainly, if the Sovereign Pontiff had desired to approve or to blame me he would have communicated his will to myself, instead of making it known to me through the gossip of newspaper reporters of Europe or of America. What may be the sources of the reports or the motives of the men who put those reports into circulation —whether the enemies be political or ecclesiastical—I do not know nor do I care to inquire.

"The Roman paper quoted in this morning's dispatches is a bitter and malicious adversary of the Vatican and surely cannot be quoted as representing the views of the Pope. Whether the report published in this Roman paper originated in Rome or in America is a matter that need not be discussed at present. The absurdity of all those reports reached the climax when even Cardinal Gibbons was reported as likely to be disciplined by Rome."

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON

James Kearney Gets Into Trouble for Snatching the Purse of a Saratoga Summer Boarder.

Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—James Kearney, a stylishly appareled young man who claims both Chicago and New York City as his residence, was this afternoon sentenced to five years in State prison. He pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree.

During the latter part of the season, and in one of the most public places in town, Kearney grabbed the pocketbook of Mrs. Mary Bigelow of Lowell, Mass., a summer boarder, and afterwards with a revolver held at bay for a time the crowd that finally captured him.

Kearney is still to answer indictments for assault in the second degree and robbery in the first degree, which will materially add to his term of imprisonment.

Detectives at the Central Station have a dim recollection of the meteoric career of Kearney in this city about four years ago, when he is said to have been connected with a gang of pickpockets operating on the West Side. On account of his youthful appearance Kearney was not suspected for a long time and when the police finally directed their suspicions toward him they made it very uncomfortable for him in this city.

Kearney is said to have belonged to a gang of which Maurice Flynn was the recognized head. He was then 18 years old. He plied his trade on street cars and on street corners where crowds were assembled. When the police hounded him he left the city and has not since been here.

COMMITS SUICIDE WHILE HE IS ANGRY

Robert Taylor Quarrels with His Sister and Then Drinks of Carbolic Acid.

Robert Taylor, a clerk, 20 years old, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid last night because his sister, Mrs. Maggie Berring, made a mistake and gave him the wrong latchkey. After quarreling with his sister about the key he left the house, purchased the poison, and went to Sheridan place and Wentworth avenue, where he found some of his companions. Taking the bottle out of his pocket he drank the liquor, and then told his companion what he had done. He was taken to a drug store at Archer and Armour avenues, where he died before a doctor could be found. The body was taken to No. 11 Adams street.

Judge Parker Is Dying.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 16.—Judge Isaac C. Parker, the well-known jurist, is dying. Judge Parker was appointed to the bench by President Grant in 1874. He has probably passed the death sentence on more men than any other Judge in the United States.

St. John Reported to Be Alive.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 16.—There is considerable excitement both here and at Oklahoma City over the report that Harry St. John, son of ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas, is not dead, as stated three weeks ago.

Contract Conditioned on Tariff.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—A Chicago firm has contracted for 100,000 tons of Colorado manganese, conditional on the tariff.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair; colder.*

Sun rises at 6:53 a. m.; sets at 4:37 p. m.
Moon sets, 4:15 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK...	Zaandam.......	
NEW YORK...	Cevic..........	
GIBRALTAR..	Fulda..........	
MOVILLE.....	Labrador.......	

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SOUTH SHORE DRIVE.

Steps Taken in the Council to Establish the Boulevard.

INSIDE ILLINOIS TRACKS.

Ordinances Introduced by Ald. O'Neill and Referred.

LIGHTING OF THE SUBWAYS.

"Owl" Cars Are Ordered Back in West Madison Street.

OTHER BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Here, briefly stated, is what the City Council did last evening:

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South two ordinances placing under the control of the South Park Commissioners the following property: In Sixteenth street, from Michigan to Prairie avenue, to Eighteenth street, to Calumet avenue, to Twenty-fourth street, to South Park avenue, and in South Park avenue to Cottage Grove avenue, changing the name of the whole to South Shore drive; and in East End avenue, from Jackson Park to Fifty-first street, to Lake avenue, and on Lake avenue to Thirty-fifth street, changing the name of the whole to South Shore drive.

Passed an ordinance requiring the West Chicago Street railway company to run cars in Madison street from State to West Fortieth street every twenty minutes between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passed an ordinance giving free use of city water to the South Park Commissioners, provided they accept the ordinance turning over to them Jackson street from Michigan avenue to the Chicago River.

Directed the Commissioner of Public Works to notify various railroad companies to provide for the lighting of subways under their tracks.

Passed an ordinance requiring the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company to fence in its right of way.

Passed an order requiring the West Chicago Street railway company to give transfers from the Ogden avenue to the Harrison street line and vice versa.

Laid on the table an order to prevent the use of high explosives in the northwest land tunnel.

Passed an ordinance placing under the control of the Lincoln Park Commissioners portions of Granville and Ridge avenues for boulevard purposes.

Ald. O'Neill introduced in the City Council last evening two ordinances seeking to turn over to the South Park Commissioners streets west of the Illinois Central right of way and forming a continuous route practically parallel thereto for the purpose of forming a boulevard to be known as the South Shore drive, to connect Jackson Park at Fifty-fifth street and East End avenue, with Michigan boulevard at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue.

The two ordinances are similar in the terms proposed to the South Park Commissioners, and differ only with respect to the streets specified.

Streets Involved in Ordinances.

The first ordinance turns over to the board the following streets:

Sixteenth street, from the east line of Michigan avenue to the east line of Prairie avenue; Prairie avenue, from the north line of Sixteenth street to the south line of Eighteenth street; Eighteenth street, from the west line of Prairie avenue to the east line of Calumet avenue; Calumet avenue, from the north line of Eighteenth street to the south line of Twenty-fourth street; Twenty-fourth street, from the west line of Calumet avenue to the east line of South Park avenue, and South Park avenue, from the north line of Twenty-fourth street to its line of intersection with the northeasterly line of Cottage Grove avenue.

The second ordinance specifies the following streets:

East End avenue from its place of intersection with the north line of Jackson Park to the north line of Fifty-first street, Fifty-first street from the east line of East End avenue to the west line of Lake avenue, and Lake avenue from the south line of Fifty-first street to the south line of Thirty-fifth street.

To Be "South Shore Drive."

Each ordinance provides that the names of all portions of streets included within the provisions of the ordinance shall be changed to "South Shore drive," and that the portions of streets specified, taken in their continuity, shall constitute the South Shore drive and be known as such.

The ordinances, in long preambles, recite the terms of the act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois on April 6, 1879, enabling park boards and other corporate bodies to take and improve and maintain by special assessments streets leading to public parks.

The "whereas" clause then goes on to say:

"And the consent of the owners of the majority of the frontage of the lots abutting on said streets, so far as taken or proposed to be taken, having been obtained, therefore consent is hereby taken and granted to the said Board of South Park Commissioners to take, regulate, control, and improve those described parts" of the various streets specified, "in manner and for uses provided in the said act of the General Assembly, as a park driveway, and for park purposes only. And full power and authority are hereby granted to the said board to control, improve, and maintain the parts of said avenues and streets so to be taken as aforesaid, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act of the General Assembly and amendments thereto.

Bars All Car Lines.

"The permission hereby given is granted only upon the express condition that said Board of South Park Commissioners shall never at any time hereafter grant, permit, or give to any person, persons, or corporation now in existence or that may hereafter be organized any permission or right of way to construct in said boulevard any horse, cable, steam, electric, or any other railway of any character or description whatsoever, whether such railway is proposed to be placed beneath, on, or above the surface of said boulevard.

"The City of Chicago hereby expressly reserves the right to lay under the surface of said streets water, gas, or other pipes and to build and repair sewers in said streets and avenues, and to lay electric or other wires and make other underground improvements in the same manner and to the same extent that said City of Chicago might heretofore have done.

"Unless said Board of South Park Commissioners shall within —— days after the passage of this ordinance, by the vote of said board, select and take the said parts of said streets and avenues for the purposes aforesaid this ordinance shall cease to be of any aforesaid effect and the consent given by Sec. I., as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

"This ordinance shall be enforced from and after its passage."

After having these ordinances referred

to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South, Ald. O'Neill said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that he knew very little about the measures. They had been handed him to present and he had done so.

"I look upon the ordinance as an attempt to head off the more expensive improvement of the south shore which has been proposed," he said. "I refer to the proposed parkway and drive east of the Illinois Central tracks, where land would have to be made. This improvement, I believe, it is estimated would cost $5,000,000.

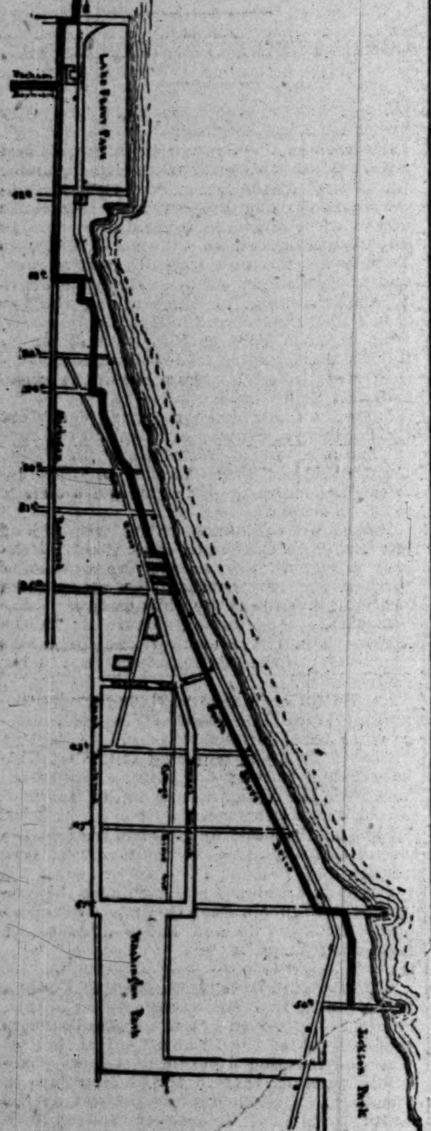
"There is a petition to go with these ordinances. It was not handed in tonight, because the men having it in hand wish to secure more signatures. It is an important proposition, and I shall give it a careful investigation while it is in the hands of the committee."

Ald. O'Neill further stated that he had no knowledge whether the South Park Commissioners, or any one of them, would favor the proposed scheme.

The ordinances introduced last night are said to have the backing of many of the largest property-owners, who have signified their approval of the South Park Commission for an outside driveway. Some of those who attended the meeting when the South Park Board unfolded its plan are said within the last few days to have come out for the later and cheaper plan.

Ordinances an Old Move.

The ordinances for a South Shore drive west of the Illinois Central tracks are nearly a year old, but until last night few persons outside of the property-owners immediately interested have heard anything about them. One of the objects, it is said, is to head off a possible trolley line in Lake and Calumet avenues and other streets on which it is rumored the Chicago City railway has had its eye.



PLAN OF PROPOSED SOUTH SHORE DRIVE.

Nearly every property-owner along the line of the proposed driveway has, it is said, contributed more or less cash to help along a league of the property-owners which is behind the ordinances.

The old South Park Avenue Improvement Association has, it is said, nothing to do with the ordinances collectively, but most of the members of that organization are contributors to the fund for the South Shore driveway.

OTHER BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Free Water to South Park Board on Acceptance of East Jackson.

An ordinance was proposed by Ald. Madden giving to the South Park Commissioners free use of city water, providing they accept the terms of the ordinance turning over to them Jackson street from Michigan avenue to the river.

Ald. Madden explained that some time ago an ordinance was passed giving free water to the West Park and Lincoln Park Commissioners. The South Park Commissioners, he said, declared that to maintain Jackson street as a boulevard would entail an expense of $20,000 a year. For this outlay he felt they ought to be given free water. He understood that the Commissioners would not accept Jackson street if free water was not granted.

Ald. Harlan was opposed to the measure, thinking it too liberal in giving the Commissioners unrestricted use of water for all purposes.

Ald. McCarthy asked if the ordinance had been drawn by ex-Ald. Mann as attorney for the South Park Commissioners. Being answered in the affirmative he then asked Ald. Madden how many taps were stolen in Sixty-third street.

"I don't know," said Ald. Madden.

"O, yes, you do," retorted Ald. McCarthy, and the Council indulged a smile.

Ald. McCarthy rose to a question of privilege, and threatened to institute an investigation of the water steals at the Stock-Yards and to summon before the Council for that purpose ex-city officials.

The ordinance was passed by a vote of 56 yeas to 6 nays.

For Lighting Subways.

Ald. Gallagher introduced the following ordinance, which was passed, though Ald. McCarthy wanted the measure referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights:

"Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby directed to notify the various railroad companies to provide for the lighting of the various subways underneath their tracks as provided in the ordinance of May 14, 1894. And the said Commissioner is hereby further directed, in the event the railroad companies refuse to comply with the provisions of the said ordinance, to institute suits by and with the advice of the Corporation Counsel to collect the fine and penalty provided in said ordinance for a violation thereof."

Ald. Gallagher had introduced and had passed the following ordinance:

"Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed to notify the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company to fence in its right of way in the City of Chicago. Said fence to be of such design and construction as to prevent the said right of way underneath the tracks of said company from being used as a dumping ground for refuse and other filthy matter and also to prevent the said right of way from being used by thieves and footpads as a place of hiding."

Ald. Manierre introduced a measure directing the Commissioner of Public Works to stop the use of high explosives in the section of the Northwest land tunnel south of Division street. Ald. McCarthy succeeded in having the ordinance laid on the table.

Overhead Wires in the Twentieth.

An ordinance granting to electric companies the right to maintain overhead wires in the Twentieth Ward for a period of five years was introduced by Ald. Probst and referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights. Later it was taken from the committee and passed. The ordinance is as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that any company which is now furnishing electric current for general use in the North Division of the City of Chicago, under authority heretofore granted by said city, and which has been heretofore authorized by said city to do business in the Twentieth Ward by laying its underground conductors therein, and which is now under bond to said city to indemnify it against damages, shall have the right to erect poles and string wires and other electric conductors and to install other necessary overhead electric appliances in the streets and alleys in said ward, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works, and to use the same for supplying and distributing electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, provided that at any time after five years from the passage of this ordinance any and all such poles, wires, conductors, and other overhead appliances shall be removed from said streets and alleys whenever such removal shall be thereafter required by said City of Chicago."

Removing Great Eastern Hotel.

Ald. O'Neill had passed an ordinance directing the Commissioner of Buildings to have removed the Great Eastern Hotel, Sixtieth street, between Champlain and St. Lawrence avenues, erected temporarily for World's Fair purposes.

Ald. Madden had passed an ordinance refunding to insurance companies one-half the taxes paid by them before the passage of the ordinance reducing the tax from 2 per cent to 1 per cent.

Ald. Finkler called up and had passed an ordinance turning over to the Lincoln Park Board Granville avenue, from Sheffield to Ridge avenue, and Ridge avenue between Granville and Homan avenues.

Estimates were submitted by Commissioner Downey for improving the elevator service in the City Hall, the total cost to be $15,000. They were referred to the Finance committee.

Ald. Gazzolo introduced and had passed an order requiring the West Chicago Street railroad company to give transfers on the Ogden avenue line to passengers desiring to go east in Harrison street, and to Harrison street passengers going southwest on Ogden avenue.

Ald. Brenner introduced an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South, providing that the Chicago City railway company and the West Chicago street railway company be required to operate that portion of their lines in South Halsted street, between Archer avenue and the Chicago River, as regularly and in the same manner as the line south of Archer avenue.

After the Council meeting the Alderman accused the Mayor of refusing to recognize him when he had agreed to do so. The Mayor replied that the Alderman always addressed the chair when some one else had the floor or when the Council was transacting some other business.

HEARS SLOT TELEPHONE EVIDENCE.

Council Committee on Judiciary Directs an Order to Be Drawn.

The Council Committee on Judiciary spent two hours yesterday afternoon hearing the testimony of patrons of the Chicago Telephone company in regard to the business methods of the corporation and their opinion on slot machine telephones.

A number of druggists and other businessmen told of the merits of the slot machine telephone, while others testified to its being a menace to a druggist's business and urged the committee to have it abolished.

An opinion on the questions involved was read from Corporation Counsel Beale. It declared the company had a right to use slot machine telephones, quoted the schedule of legal rates which the company may charge, and expressed the opinion that the city had no authority to exact a license fee from the company for public telephones.

Ald. Gallagher had the clerk read a letter from the City Clerk of Toronto stating that the Canadian city had a contract with the Bell Telephone company to furnish residences with instruments for $25 per annum and business houses for $40 a year. The wires of the company are underground and the company pays the city as compensation 5 per cent of its earnings.

"That is a severe comparison with the work of our Council who passed the Chicago Telephone company's ordinance in 1889," remarked Ald. Harlan with sarcasm.

"I think the city has an indirect power over the company and that it should be used to compel the company to furnish old-fashioned telephones at $150 a year, according to the provisions of its franchise," he continued. "I believe the company has been using indirect coercion in gradually forcing its patrons of public telephones to adopt the automatic machine."

The Chairman appointed a committee to consult with the Corporation Counsel and have an order drawn up for presentation to the Council, directing the company to comply with its franchise by putting in public telephones for $150 a year. The order will provide for a forfeiture of the company's franchise unless its provisions are obeyed. The committee is as follows: Ald. Greenacre, Harlan, Gallagher, and Walker.

The Finance committee recommended an emergency appropriation of $6,000 for the use of the Civil Service Commission.

JUSTICE GLENNON QUITS THE BENCH.

Mayor Swift Says He Will Name the Successor Next Monday.

Contrary to general expectation Mayor Swift did not send to the Council last night the name of the successor to Justice Glennon as Police Magistrate at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. Justice Glennon tendered his resignation several days ago, to take effect Nov. 16.

Mayor Swift said yesterday that he would send the name of Justice Glennon's successor to the Council on next Monday night.

Justice Glennon ended his career as a Justice of the Peace yesterday morning. He will accept a private position in the law department of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. It is thought probable that A. S. Welch, Justice Glennon's clerk, will get the appointment as his successor.

Harvey Repeals Insurance Tax.

The Harvey Council at a regular meeting last evening repealed the ordinance taxing the foreign insurance companies 2 per cent on gross premiums. Yesterday representatives of the various Harvey agencies attended the meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. They were advised to raise their rates 5 per cent if the Harvey authorities insisted upon enforcing the ordinance.

PROBABLY FATALLY SHOT OVER DRINKS

Fred Anderson Sends Two Bullets Into James Nash's Body in a Saloon Row.

James Nash, a laborer, 30 years old, No. 3041 South Forty-third avenue, was shot twice and probably fatally wounded yesterday afternoon by Fred Anderson during a quarrel in George Jacobs' saloon, No. 2160 West Twenty-sixth street.

Anderson was arrested and locked up at the Lawndale Avenue Police Station, where he will be held to await the outcome of Nash's injuries. The wounded man is at the County Hospital, where the physicians say he may not survive his wounds.

The shooting was the result of a quarrel over drinks. Both men are employed as laborers on the new sewer in South Forty-fifth avenue. Anderson fired two shots. Both bullets took effect. One entered Nash's right cheek, while the other lodged in his right breast, penetrating the lung. The wounded man fell to the floor and soon lost consciousness.

Anderson made no effort to escape. A dozen men who were in the saloon witnessed the shooting, and he was surrounded and disarmed.

Policeman James Mulcahy arrested Anderson and took him to the police station. At the hospital Nash, when he revived sufficiently to talk, said that Anderson had threatened him before. He declared Anderson commenced the fight in the saloon and then commenced firing.

"I had to use my gun in order to save myself," said Anderson, when seen in his cell. "Nash is a strong man and was getting the best of me, so I had to draw the revolver to save myself."

OBERG INSISTS PAUL THREW HIM OUT.

Inspector Schaack Ordered to Investigate the Injured Man's Charges Against the Policeman.

Police Inspector Schaack was ordered yesterday by Chief Badenoch to make a thorough investigation of and report on the charge that Policeman Paul of the East Chicago Avenue Station threw Olaf P. Oberg out of Phœnix Hall on Saturday night, breaking Oberg's leg. Oberg's story, published yesterday in THE TRIBUNE, is denied by Paul, but Oberg persists it is true.

Chief Badenoch said:

"It seems unusual for a man with a broken leg to walk a mile to the police station."

Capt. Barcal said he had a dozen witnesses who would say Oberg was not thrown downstairs by Policeman Paul.

When asked for names he mentioned Carl Hanson, No. 162 Sedgwick street, and William Johnson, No. 21 Sedgwick court.

"All I know is that Policeman Paul took the man outside of the hall," said Hanson. "I don't know whether he abused him as I didn't follow them out."

William Johnson said Oberg was ejected by the policeman.

Chief Badenoch is inquiring into the charge that Oberg was misused while making his complaint in the East Chicago Avenue Station.

NEW YORK IS PROTECTED

TEST OF DISAPPEARING GUNS AT FORT WADSWORTH.

It Is Demonstrated That No Hostile War Vessel Could Reach the Narrows—Guns Weigh 32,180 Pounds and Throw a 300-Pound Projectile Three and One-Half Miles with Effective Aim and Penetrate Nine Inches—Marksmanship Proves Good.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—A test today of four of the five eight-inch disappearing guns at Fort Wadsworth, made it clear that if a fleet of Spanish warships intent on wiping New York off the map should get past Sandy Hook they would be full of holes before they reached the Narrows.

In testing the guns everything was done as in war except the target was a sheet of canvas. The guns are up-to-date weapons. Each weighs 32,180 pounds and is 23.20 feet long.

At the effective target distance of three and a half miles their shells would penetrate nine inches. The projectiles weigh 300 pounds and the charge is 105 pounds of powder.

The marksmanship was effective and the disappearing carriages thrown back by the recoil worked almost perfectly.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION MEETING.

Important Sessions Are Held at the Astor House, New York.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting this morning at the Astor House and adjourned after receiving the Treasurer's report and referring all questions brought before it to the annual meeting which began at the Astor House in the afternoon.

The governors present were Harry McMillan, President; James E. Sullivan, Secretary; F. E. Rabb, J. Stiles, J. L. Kirby, and James Horder. The Treasurer reported a net profit of $572.30, the receipts being $1,550.94 and the expenditures $978.64. From the track and field sports a net profit of $356.28 and from the boxing and wrestling championships a profit of $336.55 was obtained.

At the annual meeting President McMillan submitted his message, in which he congratulated the union on the interest which athletics continue to attract in the country.

The Record committee's report was submitted and many records for the last year were allowed.

Harry McMillan, President of the A. A. U. of the United States, and C. Burton Cotting, President of the National Interscholastic Amateur Athletic Association had signed a new alliance and the outgoing Board of Governors approved it. At the general meeting the following associations were represented, they being members of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States: New England, Southern, Atlantic, Pacific, Northwest, Central, Pacific, North American Gymnastic Union, League of American Wheelmen, Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, Western Intercollegiate Amateur Association, and Y. M. C. A.

The question of having athletes registered, suggested by President McMillan, was referred to a committee consisting of John McCabe, H. McMillan, and J. E. Sullivan, they to report on or before Jan. 1 next. This was one of the first questions considered by the newly elected Board of Governors. The latter elected the following officers: President, Harry McMillan; First Vice-President, E. E. Babb; Second Vice-President, J. F. Harder; Secretary, James E. Sullivan; Treasurer, J. W. Kelly Jr.

JAKE SCHAEFER TOYS WITH THEM.

Two Clubmen Try Billiards with a Stranger.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—William Arnold and L. Feinheimer are members of the Yorkville Republican club, and as billiard players have succeeded in outplaying everybody in the club. The tables were turned on them last night, however, in a very neat manner by a member whom they had successively defeated.

Last night while Messrs. Arnold and Feinheimer were enjoying a quiet game of billiards at the clubrooms a gentleman was brought in by one of the members and introduced as Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown was asked to take part in the game.

"Let's show him how to play billiards," Arnold whispered to Feinheimer.

"All right, we'll do him," replied the latter.

It looked very much as if they would "do him," as Mr. Brown had failed to score when one of the others was within a point of going out.

"He's a cinch," said Feinheimer.

Then Mr. Brown made a point, and he continued to score until he had won the game, running up fifty points without a stop.

Arnold and Feinheimer did not say a word. They were too astonished to speak, but when their guest was again introduced as Jake Schaefer, the ex-champion billiard player of the world, they saw the joke and did the usual thing in such cases.

COUNT'S REVOLVER MAKES TROUBLE

N. E. S. Comte de Tolouse Lautre Falls Into the Hands of the Police.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—A tall, distinguished man, whose cards read N. E. S. Comte de Tolouse Lautre, was in Jefferson Market court today charged with violating the ordinance which prohibits carrying concealed weapons.

In court the Count said that he had been in this country off and on during the last year as the representative of a company that had sublet the contract for the construction of the Oriental and Siberian railway, of which the Czar was President. Last winter he was in Chicago and was robbed of $900, and since that time he has been armed. Last night he rode in a cab, he said, when it suddenly pulled up and the driver was joined by two men, who attacked him. Then he drew his revolver in self-defense.

Magistrate Mott held him in $500 bail, which he was not at once able to furnish. He sent messengers to friends in the financial district telling of his distress.

TO FLY ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Flying Machine Announced to Leave New York Friday.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—In a little blacksmith shop in Hoboken there is under construction a machine which the inventor, who gives his name as Leon La Roche, says will revolutionize all the present theories of aerial navigation.

The inventor expects to have a flying machine finished by next Friday, when he says he and his five friends will start in it on a trip to San Francisco. He expects to cover the distance in forty-eight hours.

La Roche declines to give his address and the workmen hint that the name is assumed to save the inventor from humiliation in the event of failing. La Roche says his machine is the result of fifteen years of study and practical experimenting. He made a trial test of a machine built on similar lines a few months ago in Chicago. His "flyer" proved too heavy and the present work is largely the substituting of hickory for all iron parts.

TWO ARE FINED $250 FOR USURY.

New York Chattel Mortgage Loan Men Feel the Law.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—In the Court of Special Sessions today the Justices sentenced William Millard and Eduardo E. D. Doughty to pay a fine of $250 each and in default of payment to spend thirty days in the city prison. Doughty paid his fine.

The men were tried and convicted of usury in connection with a loan of $50 made to Mrs. Lizzie B. Lawrence in September, 1895. She had given them a chattel mortgage for $70 on her furniture. The conviction was under the "O'Grady usury law."

The case was first brought to light by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. The authorities believe this will help to break up the chattel mortgage loan business. This is the first conviction had in this State for usury for many years.

WHEAT FOR INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Negotiations Under Way for Two Cargoes of American Grain.

New York, Nov. 16.—Negotiations are under way for the charter of an 18,000 quarter steamer to load at this port with grain for Cork for orders, with the privilege of Bombay direct. The Bombay route is said to be fixed at eight shillings a quarter. The shippers are believed to have prepared for this cargo by purchasing 80,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of mixed oats.

It is also reported that 240,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Duluth wheat for prompt shipment to Australia has been purchased, and that a cargo of flour is under negotiation to be shipped to the same market.

These charters and purchases are taken as a confirmation of the famine report in India and the short crop in Australia.

HORSE SHOW SALE OF HORSES HELD.

Animals Belonging to J. S. Bratton of Englewood Sell Well.

New York, Nov. 16.—The regular annual horse show sale of horses began today and was continued tonight. The horses and teams bringing over $400 are:

Property of John S. Bratton, Englewood, Ill.: McKinley and Hobart, b. g., 5 years, 16 hands, to W. G. Lesterm, New York	$1,275
Fennell, b. g., 6 years, 14 hands 3¾ inches, to Dr. Huedekoper	325
Fennell's mate, b. g., 5 years, 14 hands 3½ inches, to M. L. Newgass	500
Windsor and Cutter (wheelers to McKinley and Hobart), bay geldings, 5 years, 15 hands 2½ inches, to J. C. P. Huppell	870
Dip and Sparkle (pair), 5 and 7 years, 12½ hands, to B. F. Carmen	450
Duke and Prince, brown geldings, 6 and 7 years, to J. Donnelly	425
Joe and Christo, owned by H. E. Harvey, chestnut and dappled gray geldings, 7 years, to G. W. Whitney	400
Cassins and Brunswick, bay and black geldings, owned by Menendez & Palmer, Cassins by Administrator—Lucy Stone, Brunswick by Whistle Jack—Claret, to W. McKisson	650

STEEL POOL ADOPTS A NEW PLAN.

Plants of All Descriptions Can Now Operate on Same Basis.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The members of the steel pool, which held several conferences recently at the Manhattan Hotel, in this city, are said to have decided upon a new plan by which the steel plants making only billets and those turning out the finished product can operate on the same basis. A change in the percentage of production to be allotted each member was also made at the conferences. Formerly it was based on a production of 3,000,000 tons of steel a year, but this has been increased to 4,800,000 tons.

MAYOR GLEASON IS OUT ON BAIL.

Arrested on a Charge of Violating the Election Law.

New York, Nov. 16.—A warrant of arrest was served upon Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City today. The order was based upon an indictment found by the grand jury of Queens County last week alleging that Mayor Gleason had violated the election law in ignoring the Jeffersonian party in the appointment of inspectors. He was arraigned before Judge Gaynor in Brooklyn and held in $1,000 bail until Wednesday. Bail was promptly furnished. Mayor Gleason says it is a trick of his political opponents.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT AS A HERO.

Thomas J. Bradley Rescues a Boy from Under a Street Car.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Congressman-elect Thomas J. Bradley of the Ninth District distinguished himself this afternoon by rescuing from under the wheels of a Grand street car 11-year-old Abraham Rosenberg. One of the horses struck the boy and knocked him down. He fell on the track, and the step of the car had passed over his body when he was grabbed from the track by Mr. Bradley. Except for a few bruises the boy was uninjured, and was taken home.

TO INDICT CARELESS CANDIDATES.

Those Who Failed to File Accounts of Their Expenses May See Trouble.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—In the District Attorney's office today it was stated that indictments would probably be found against the six candidates at the recent election who failed to file their accounts of expenses with the election bureau as required by law. The alleged offense is only a misdemeanor, but the penalty may be a year in the penitentiary.

WALL STREET REAL ESTATE DEAL.

W. K. Aston Gets $2,000 Per Square Foot for Property.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The brokers for W. K. Aston, in the sale of Nos. 41 and 43 Wall street, extending to Exchange place, state that the name of the buyer will not be announced before the latter part of the week. The price paid Mr. Aston is about $1,800,000, or at the rate of $2,000 a square foot.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Elevator Falls Twelve Stories with Eleven People.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—One of the elevators in the American Tract Society's Building at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets fell twelve stories to the cellar, a distance of 140 feet, this afternoon. There were eleven persons in the car at the time including the attendant, and those who escaped injury were badly shaken up. H. A. Ludlam, an employé of the Public Works Department, sustained fractures of his kneecaps. L. E. Leland was cut in the leg. Kate Ruggles, a typewriter employed in the building, was badly bruised, and went into hysterics. The others were not seriously hurt. The building, which was completed only a year ago, is more than twenty stories high. All of the elevators are operated on the hydraulic power, and it was owing to the sudden failure of a portion of the pumping machinery that the accident occurred.

Harper and Brothers Reorganize.

The election of officers to conduct the affairs of Harper and brothers under their recent incorporation was held today. John W. Harper was elected President, Henry Harper, First Vice-President; John Harper, Second Vice-President; Henry S. Harper, Treasurer; James Thorne Harper, Secretary. The rumor that John W. Harper is to retire from the firm is sufficiently contradicted, in the estimation of his partners, by his election to the Presidency of the concern.

Missing Certificates Found.

The two $10,000 United States certificates reported missing to the clearing-house banks have been found. President D. B. Halstead of the New York National Exchange Bank said this afternoon that the certificates had been returned to the bank by a young man named Alex. Simon of this city.

Stock Exchange Memberships.

In a few days several membership certificates of the New York Produce Exchange are to be sold for non-payments, etc. There is a growing belief that there are too many of these memberships; that the exchange could well afford to buy moderately and retire a certain number of them.

Russians Released from Ellis Island.

Lieut. Peter Streizoff, Nicolaus Melentieff, and Eustariv, the three Russians expelled from Cuba by Gen. Weyler and held at Ellis Island, were yesterday released. Dr. Segus Ingelmar furnished bonds for their support and the Russians left the island with him.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Fifth Avenue—C. F. Griffin, S. F. Crews.
Metropole—J. Werner, D. L. Snedeker.
Albemarle—A. A. Michelson.
Grand—M. E. McHale, J. F. Norman, W. McDowell.
Astor—P. B. Sherwood, J. J. Maloney, C. S. Babcock, A. S. Brosen, J. A. Windsor, T. J. Finney.
Imperial—W. C. Grey, F. Darville, E. Corey, Dr. G. Bergoyne and wife.
Netherland—Miss Randolph.
Holland—M. A. Ryerson and wife, G. M. Pullman and wife, W. W. Kimball and wife, A. B. Dick, Mrs. J. O. Armour, H. Crawford, A. Young.
Windsor—Mrs. O. H. Waldo, C. H. Hunt, Miss N. A. Paniston, G. A. Fisher, A. J. Earling and wife, Miss H. M. Earling, C. A. Barnum.
Albert—R. L. Van Arsdale, P. S. Ryan, A. W. Mitchell, H. J. Liggett.
Murray Hill—H. P. Tiffany, the Rev. J. Werner, E. F. Ross.
Broadway Central—C. P. Wilson.
Manhattan—C. Willard, H. L. Miller.
Waldorf—E. C. Walker and wife, P. A. Hull and wife, E. J. Judd and wife, F. W. Walker, F. M. Avery and wife, F. Ames.
Gilsey—E. Byrne, J. J. Reilly.

INCREASE IN COST OF THE ARMY.

Paymaster-General Stanton's Report Points Out the Reason.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The cost of the army during the last year was $10,074,488, an increase of $755,527 over last year, according to the report of Paymaster-General Stanton made public today. The report points out that the increase is due to new legislation, by which the pay of enlisted men during their first year is restored from $9 to $13 per month and the service pay due soldiers is made payable monthly.

CLAY GETS THE PRIZE.

SECURES THE CAUCUS NOMINATION FOR SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Contest Is Decided on the Thirty-first Ballot Amid Great Excitement—Pettus Secures the Plum in Alabama on the First Ballot After the Withdrawal of Opponents—Senator Voorhees Is Reported Not Dangerously Ill and Will Soon Go to Washington.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16.—Alexander Stevens Clay of Cobb County, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee and ex-President of the State Senate, was nominated for United States Senator to succeed John B. Gordon by the Democratic Legislature caucus this afternoon.

The nomination was made on the thirty-first ballot. The vote was: Clay, 90; Howell, 40; Lewis, 18; Norwood, 5; Walsh, 3; Girard, 2.

As soon as the vote was announced pandemonium reigned. Mr. Clay was waiting in the Senate Chamber and the cheering reached his ears. He knew he was elected. His friends immediately ran over to where he was and escorted him to the house, where his presence created a scene of wild enthusiasm.

The friends of the successful candidate immediately began preparations for escorting him to his home in Marietta, twenty miles from Atlanta, for which point he left at 5:30 o'clock.

The result is what has been expected since the race narrowed down to Clay and Howell.

Mr. Clay received the active support of ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, F. G. Dubignon, and Congressmen Maddox and Tate.

"Steve" Clay, as the new Senator-to-be is known throughout Georgia, as a boy worked on a farm and secured an education by his own efforts. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and made his appearance in politics in the later '70s, when he was returned from Cobb County as a member of the Legislature. He served some years, and the third term, in 1889, was elected Speaker of the House, at the same time when F. G. Dubignon was President of the Senate.

He presided over the House with dignity, and was very popular among the members. At the next session of the General Assembly he was elected a Senator from the Thirty-fifth District, and was elected President of the Senate without opposition. He was a factor in much important legislation, and often took the floor to favor measures of merit.

In the convention which nominated Gov. Northen in 1890 there was a contest for the position of Attorney-General between the late George N. Lester, a one-armed ex-Confederate soldier, and Col. Clifford Anderson, the profound and brilliant Attorney-General of preceding administrations. Perhaps the most thrilling speech ever made in the Georgia capitol in nominating a candidate for office was made by Mr. Clay in nominating Lester. It carried the members off their feet, and Lester swept the convention.

When Gov. Atkinson became the Democratic nominee in 1894 he was succeeded as Chairman of the State Executive committee by Mr. Clay. In the campaign recently closed he held the same position. He is young, active, vigorous, and of commanding physique.

PETTUS IS NAMED IN ALABAMA.

Caucus Senatorial Nomination Goes to an Aged but Ardent Silverite.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Democratic legislative caucus tonight on the first ballot nominated Gen. R. W. Pettus for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Pugh. The vote stood: Pettus, 67; Oates, 26.

Gen. Pettus, the nominee, was born in Little Stone County, Ala., in 1822; therefore he is now 74 years of age, but is still vigorous mentally and physically. He graduated from a Virginia college, and practiced law in Tuscumbia, Carrollton, and Cahaba. He was elected to a Circuit Judgeship, and when the war broke out enlisted at once, serving gallantly throughout the entire struggle, and with especial distinction at the siege of Vicksburg, coming out of the war a Brigadier-General.

When the Democrats ousted the Republicans in 1874 and had control of the House of Representatives and Senate, Gen. Pettus was offered the United States Senatorship, but preferring to fight the battles of his people, against the black hosts, he declined. He practiced law in Selma and was at one time a partner of Senator Morgan and built up a very large and remunerative practice. He has steadfastly refused all offices of every nature. He has been Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at every State convention and has written every Democratic platform since the war. He is an ardent free silver man and an old line Jacksonian Democrat.

SENATOR VOORHEES IN NO DANGER.

His Health Is Such He Expects Soon to Go to Washington.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Jenkins, Senator Voorhees' physician, says there is no truth in the report from Indianapolis that the Senator is a victim of paresis. There is no symptom of the malady. As a matter of fact, the Senator's health has been improving steadily, until today he was cheerfully talking of the trip to Washington the first of next month that he might be present at the opening of Congress.

The Senator has been out driving frequently of late, and his physician says that if he could have reassured himself that he was able to do so he could have taken a walk about town today.

There is no serious chronic trouble, and it is hoped the Senator soon will be engaged actively in public affairs. He is receiving all friends who call, but is very sensitive about his illness.

BRYAN SATISFIED WITH HIMSELF.

Says the Democratic Party Is Now a Silver Party.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—William J. Bryan passed through Kansas City this forenoon en route from his Nebraska home to St. Louis. From St. Louis he starts out on a hunting trip through Southern Missouri and will be accompanied by a number of State officials, including Gov. Stone. Mr. Bryan spent the little time he had between trains in walking about the streets and was an object of interest to every one whom he passed.

Mr. Bryan refused to discuss the possible favorable acts toward silver of President-elect McKinley. He talked freely, however, and in reply to numerous inquiries put to him by reporters said, among other things: "The administration's idea of civil service is a full permission for all officials to do whatever the administration wants them to do.

"The Democrats who worked with and supported the Republican party in the late campaign will be gladly welcomed again into the ranks of the Democratic party, but only as silver Democrats. The Democratic party is now a silver party. There cannot be two Republican parties.

"The charge that grieved me most and was unjust was that I had deserted the Democratic party in 1892 and voted for Gen. Weaver. Those who made the charge knew we had fusion in Nebraska and that I acted upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the National Democratic committee. These men will find it very hard now to accuse me of not being a Democrat.

"I am not ready to make my future plans public. I do not intend to lose my residence in Lincoln. I will lecture some. I will engage in nothing that could invalidate my position as the head of the silver forces."

In reply to the qestion as to his present opinion of the New York speech episode Mr. Bryan said: "I still believe my judgment was right. I was urged by many leaders when I reached New York to make a fiery extemporaneous speech. But I was not aiming for that audience alone. I wanted to reach the whole country with a complete exposition of our case. We had to use the press of the enemy to reach the people. By preparing a manuscript I could give the speech to the papers in advance and be sure it reached the people in a complete form. I had other opportunities to make the sort of speeches that our most enthusiastic supporters wanted. I think I can say that no paper or speaker was able to attack anything except to make for themselves a summing up of the conclusions of that speech. Neither was any one able to pick out any item in my letter of acceptance and put a hole in it. I am thoroughly satisfied that my New York speech was for the best in the way I made it."

Warrensburg, Mo., Nov. 16.—Two thousand people gathered at the depot in this city today to catch a glimpse of W. J. Bryan. As the train pulled in a great shout went up, and Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform and shook hands for about five minutes. He remarked that he was going to Taney County for a rest.

LETTER TO SENATOR PRITCHARD.

Chairman Butler Tells Him Why He Should Not Be Re-elected.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—In the Progressive Farmer, the National Alliance organ, this afternoon Senator Butler published an open letter to Senator Pritchard, which the newspaper says begins "a fight to the finish."

In the letter Senator Butler says: "Your letter of Nov. 8, asking whether or not I favored your reëlection to the Senate, is received. Who shall be Senator is a matter to be determined by a majority of the members of the next Legislature, but if I were a member I would vote for no man for Senator who favored the gold standard or whose position on the financial question (so vital to the welfare of our people) was uncertain or equivocal.

"When you were elected two years ago you were as outspoken for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 as any one. You condemned the gold standard as one of the greatest curses to our people. But now John Sherman, arch leader of the British gold conspiracy, wants to elect Carlisle from Kentucky and you from North Carolina. Therefore I take it you are no longer for free coinage, but if you are Mark Hanna and Sherman are deceived as to your position. Besides, in speeches, you admit you have radically changed your views on the all-important and vital financial question, and you had published an article saying you would vote for free coinage until March 4 next, but after that would be a sound money man.

"Thus it seems clear you have decided to desert the people in their great struggle against the money power. There is no longer any half-way or straddling ground in this contest. If this is your position no man not a goldbug can vote to return you to the Senate. You certainly cannot expect the vote of any Populist or silver Republican. You would not represent the sentiments and interest of North Carolinans any more than Senator Ransom did. It is necessary for North Carolina to send a free coinage and anti-monopoly man to the Senate."

SHERMAN WRITES TO MAJ. M'KINLEY

Congressman Boutelle of Maine Among Yesterday's Callers.

Canton, O., Nov. 16.—United States Senator John Sherman of Ohio has just written Maj. McKinley:

"I am rather late in expressing to you my hearty congratulations for your election as President of the United States, but they are not the less sincere and hearty. The greatest beneficiaries of the result of the election are the people of the United States, for they have escaped a real danger in the threatened election of Bryan and the socialistic ideas he represented. You will enter upon your great office with the most hopeful promises of success, and I confidently believe you will meet and perform your important duties to the satisfaction of the conservative people of the United States."

Congressman Boutelle of Maine and his daughter are guests at the McKinley home today. They reached Canton on a late train last night, but, stopping at a hotel for the night, did not make their presence here known until this morning, when they went to the McKinley home for a friendly visit.

Congressman Boutelle in an interview today said it is too early to speculate on the probability of an extra session of Congress, and that the work of the short session would to a very great extent decide whether or not an extra session is needed. He also said that his majority for Congress is so large that he is greatly pleased to serve his old constituents without aspiring to any other office.

Another caller at the McKinley house was Mr. Ulysses Glyck of Chicago, financial agent of the Republican National League. He came with an invitation from the Review club of Chicago to the President-elect inviting his presence at a banquet Nov. 24 and a response to the sentiment, "Duties of the Hour," or "Thanksgiving." Mr. McKinley has declined all such invitations.

Among the callers during the day were Messrs. L. D. Crandall, Hornellsville, N. Y.; W. C. Elstner of Cincinnati, and George W. Deardorff of Canal Dover, O.

President-elect McKinley was the recipient of two handsome specimens of the Black Hill species of the American eagle today. They came in a large crate and were sent by the admirers of Maj. McKinley from Whitewood, S. D. Placards on the crate bore the inscription: "Look out for Mark when he reaches out for anything; the tail goes with the hide." The birds are named Mark and Hanna respectively.

BOYLE FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Massillon Correspondent Distributes Plums for Maj. McKinley.

Massillon, O., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—It begins to look as though Private Secretary James Boyle would succeed himself after Mr. McKinley's inauguration as President. An impression has prevailed that Mr. Boyle would prefer a British Consulate, but as the supposed aspirants for the private secretaryship are decreasing in number, it seems very probable that Mr. Boyle will continue to serve Mr. McKinley in a confidential capacity.

Joseph P. Smith has announced very explicitly that he does not want to be private secretary, has not been offered that post, and would not accept it if offered, as he does not feel that his temperament adapts him to the discharge of the duties attaching to that post.

Gen. Osborne expects to be made Consul at London, and Charles G. Dawes is casting covetous glances at a Cabinet portfolio. He is likely to get an assistant secretaryship, and neither gentleman is likely to be seriously regarded as a possible private secretary, in spite of many suggestions pointing that way.

MAY NOT COUNT M'LEAN COUNTY.

Complications Likely to Arise in the Canvass of Kentucky's Vote.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—It is said that the State Canvassing Board when it convenes this week will refuse to count McLean County.

This is one of the three counties—Marshall, McLean, and Montgomery—whose returns were irregular, and which have never been put on the official table. McLean County simply certifies that "McKinley received 935 votes and Bryan 1,389."

The other counties named the first Electors, and will be counted at least for Smith and Kash.

It is thought that as McLean has certified the vote of no Elector by name the board cannot count it for any one. The result will be that Smith, the leading Democratic Elector, will lose a 596 majority, and that Kash's majority over Smith in the State will be increased thereby from 244, the latest revised figure, to 840.

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS OF WYOMING.

With Ten Precincts to Hear From the Electoral Vote Is Given.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 16.—The Democratic State committee has now complete unofficial returns from all counties in Wyoming, except Big Horn, showing the following vote: Republican Electors—Brittain, 9,535; Howell, 9,502; Malloy, 9,547. Democratic Electors—Van Metre, 9,665; Martin, 9,873; Qualey, 9,855. Congress—Mondell, Republican, 9,475; Osborne, Democrat, 9,837. The committee has returns from twelve precincts in Big Horn County. These give the Bryan Electors 20 majority; Osborne, 26 majority. The committee has yet to hear from ten precincts in Big Horn County.

Contest a Legislative Election.

Rockville, Ind., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Republicans have begun a suit contesting the election of Dick Miller to the Legislature over Albert M. Adams on grounds of illegal votes cast, principally in Florida Township. Miller was a fusion candidate and on three tickets. A similar suit is also filed in the case of the County Commissioner.

Bryan's Vote in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—This evening the canvass of the Presidential vote was completed by the Secretary of State and Bryan's majority is found to be 19,266. The vote is: Bryan, 174,488; McKinley, 155,222; total, 329,729, which is 49,000 greater than the vote of 1892.

When the Appetite Fails,

all the functions are disordered and the whole body wrecked. The safest and only remedy is to make pure oxygenated blood by Silsbee's Peptonized Iron and Mangan. Sold by druggists.

HANNA SAYS HE'S HAPPY.

HE TALKS FREELY TO HIS FRIENDS AT A BANQUET.

He Tells Them How McKinley Trusted His Future to His Care with the Remark That There Were Some Things He Would Not Do for Any Honor—How the Campaign Was Conducted—Personal Friendship for the President-Elect.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16.—Chairman M. A. Hanna of the Republican National committee was tendered a complimentary banquet tonight at the Union club. It was planned by some of Mr. Hanna's close friends and warm admirers who are members of the club and the invitations were limited to members of the organization, which is the most exclusive in the city. The arrangements were on an elaborate scale, the floral decorations being among the finest ever seen in this city.

Col. Myron T. Herrick presided and acted as toastmaster, and addresses of a complimentary nature were delivered by Judge William B. Saunders, James H. Hoyt, Edwin R. Perkins, S. H. Holding, Samuel Mather, James R. Garfield, and Samuel D. Dodge of this city and J. H. Reed of the Pittsburg Sound Money club.

Mr. Hanna made a happy response to these addresses.

Col. Herrick, in concluding his address, said: "The people of this country have passed a great crisis. It was a great conflict, a great cause with a great commander and a great candidate. The forces which won the victory were marshaled and led by that incomparable leader who is our guest tonight. I propose the health of Mark A. Hanna."

Hanna Talks of the Campaign.

Mr. Hanna was greeted by loud and long continued applause when he rose to speak. He said: "Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Union Club: I have a great feeling of relief tonight, such a feeling of relief and joy as I never had before, and I never was so happy as I am tonight. My friends, this comes very near to being an anniversary. About two years ago—not quite that long—I began my work of devotion and love to our chief.

"Two years ago I took from him my inspiration, and when he laid upon me that confidence which he felt, and said to me, 'My friend, I trust you with my future,' he also said, 'Mark, there are some things I will not do to be President of the United States, and I leave my honor in your hands.' And from that day, nearly two years ago, began this campaign.

"It was rather quiet at first—what the boys are likely to call a 'still hunt,' but it is true that it had its birthday nearly two years ago today. I embarked upon that duty with a full heart for a man whom I loved, because I had learned to respect and honor him. It was a mission of love, inspired by that noble character which has no peer in the world."

Proud of His Privilege.

Continuing, Mr. Hanna referred to the result of the St. Louis convention, and said: "When I took charge of McKinley's honor I swore to my Maker I would return it unsullied, and when I returned from that memorable convention, proud and satisfied with the work his friends had done, I went to Canton and laid my report at the feet of my chieftain, and I said to him, 'McKinley, I have not forgotten my trust, and bring it back without a blot and not a single promise to redeem.'

"I think I have a right to feel proud of that, because in the succession of administrations, from Lincoln's time to the present, there are none that ever enjoyed that privilege before."

Speaking of the campaign, Mr. Hanna said: "There were dark days—days when even the best men in this country lost faith in its government, and why? Because, as I said, the enemy was an unseen one and the blows it was striking were blows at the very foundation of the government. And they did not know the inner workings of our part of the campaign.

In Spite of Bryan and Anarchy.

"When I left Chicago to come to Cleveland to vote for my friend, William McKinley, I looked out of the car window in the early dawn and I saw the sun rise, and that sentiment of Garfield's came to me, 'God reigns,' and I felt that the government at Washington would live in spite of Bryan and anarchy."

Concluding, Mr. Hanna said: "I can't explain to you what impelled me to enter on this labor, leaving all my other interests here at home, except to say that it was my love for this great man. I had been with him in the conventions of '84 and '88 and '92, and I know of their trials and their temptations, and it was then that I learned to know the heart and the character of William McKinley. It was then that he brushed aside all except the future and said, 'I will not stultify my character for any reward on earth.'"

Mr. Hanna's address was frequently interrupted by applause.

TO CONTEST THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Tennessee Republicans Will Show How Frauds Were Committed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the State Republican Executive committee held today in Nashville it was decided to contest the Governorship and the seats of three Democratic Congressmen-elect.

George N. Tillman will head the list of claimants by attempting to show that the result by which Robert L. Taylor was alleged to have been elected Governor of Tennessee was obtained by gross frauds in many Middle and West Tennessee counties.

The other contestants who will be given the support of the committee in their respective fights for seats in Congress are: W. J. Clift in the Third, John E. McCall in the Eighth, and Josiah Patterson, gold Democrat, in the Tenth.

BUDDHIST MESSAGE TO CHRISTIANS.

Anagarika H. Dharmapala Issues Document of Peace and Love to Americans.

Anagarika H. Dharmapala, General Secretary of the Buddhist Society, who represented the Buddhists at the Parliament of Religions during the World's Fair, who is now in Chicago, yesterday issued a document which he styles "A Message of Peace and Love to the People of the United States of America." It reads:

"From the island in far-distant Asia, 'where every prospect pleases,' traveling about 12,000 miles, I have come to you, bringing the good wishes of 475,000,000 of the followers of the Lord of Compassion in the hope of paving a way for united action between Buddhists and Christians for elevating humanity from ignorance and selfishness.

"For 2,400 years countless generations of Asiatic Buddhists have been trained to think that each one suffers from the effects of causes generated individually during his previous life, and that compassion to all and a proper comprehension of the great law of cause and effect lead to enlightenment.

"Deeply interested in your humanitarian efforts to convert the so-called heathen of Asia, I wish to make the suggestion that by modifying your methods from mere sectarian transformation to enlightenment from ignorance and superstition, the cause of humanity would be better served. Present day conversion means in Asia leaving one superstition and accepting another. It is not conversion but enlightenment that we should aim at. Lessons of compassion, charity, truthfulness have to be preached, not dogma and creed.

"For 2,400 years the luster of the divine compassion of Buddha has taught men to abstain from the destruction of useful and innocent animals. The beauty of your civilization is marred by the unnecessary destruction of innocent animals for sport, fashion, and food. 'Peace on earth' was the angelic cry that went out on the day the gentle Nazarene was born; but, alas! not one day has there been true peace in Christendom these nineteen centuries. For the sake of him who wanted 'mercy, not sacrifice,' I appeal to you that the day of national thanksgiving be set apart as a day of mercy and compassion, and that no blood of our dumb brethren be shed on that day.

"ANAGARIKA H. DHARMAPALA,
"Messenger of Peace, General Secretary Buddhist Society.
"16 November, 2440 year of compassion."

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," via Santa Fe route, has been resumed.

BLEI'S VAUDEVILLE A GO.

SCHILLER PROGRAMS WITH HIGH-CLASS PERFORMERS DRAW WELL.

Policy of Catering to a Grade of Theatergoers Not Attracted by Cheap Work Proves a Wise One—Lumiere's Cinematographe an Excellent Feature—Review of the Present Attractions—Light Entertainments at Other Theaters.

THE Schiller seems to have profited by being relegated to the sphere of continuous vaudeville. When Mr. Blei undertook the management grave doubts were expressed as to whether he could make a success of variety performances of a high order. He had to contend against the cheaper houses and the longer experience of their managers.

There can be little doubt as to the result. Whatever shortcomings there may be in the program at the Schiller from week to week there is, at all events, a gratifying eagerness upon the part of the public to recognize the efforts of the management.

Mr. Blei has shown singular foresight on two occasions. In the first place he has introduced the cinematographe as a feature in vaudeville entertainments, and Lumiere's wonderful invention is as popular as ever.

In the second place he showed a considerable amount of astuteness by checkmating Fregoli, whose prices were almost monstrous. Biondi appeared just two weeks in advance of Fregoli at the Schiller, thus taking the wind out of the latter's sails, so that when he came to the Columbia his vogue had evaporated.

In other matters, too, there has been a commendable endeavor to maintain a high standard, if not of art, at least of cleverness, at the Schiller, and this week's program is by no means devoid of excellence.

There still is a lack of vocal numbers and there is nothing so good in a music hall show as a really good song or rather a good tune, for the words never are worth much.

Moreover, it is almost time that the contortionist turns were omitted from the card. The three Marvelles are clever, but, to most people, a trifle nauseating in their antics—at least they ought to be. There are plenty of good items, however.

Wood and Sheppard are very funny fellows, even if their music is not of the most perfect kind; and a special word must be said in favor of Ando-Omne and Little All Right, who gave a pretty Japanese performance. The juggling is as good as I remember to have seen, and Little All Right quite secured the heart of the house by his gymnastics upon a pole supported upon the shoulder of the elder performer. It is questionable whether such a performance should be allowed without any safeguards in case of the child falling, but no one seemed to think such a thing necessary, and, judging from the performance, perhaps it wasn't.

There are also some clever ponies and highly entertaining monkeys, besides a pantomime which is full of clever tricks, so that the spectator has a fair variety to choose from.

The whole show is a great improvement upon the regular continuous vaudeville of Chicago, which has consisted in the past, for the most part, of second-class "nigger" minstrels.

Nothing is more in request now than good specialties, but they ought to be really artistic performances if they are to attract the better class of theatergoers. Mr. Blei has determined to cater for that class and it is to be hoped that he will prosper.

* * *

The Olympic Theater presented a bill of successful vaudeville yesterday. It included specialty acts by Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller, in a bright, sparkling sketch constructed on the lines of burlesque; the Eddy family, acrobats and athletes; Florence Bindley, comedienne, in a lively musical act, in which she introduces several novelties; the Rossow midgets, athletes of diminutive size; Madam Chester, who appears in a series of poses representing familiar hunting scenes, being assisted by her well-trained Irish setter Llewellyn; Harry Armstrong, a minstrel comedian; Mendoza sisters, trapeze performers; Mabel Casedy, James McAvoy, Chris Lane, and Sweeney and Wolford.

* * *

A vaudeville program filled the Chicago Opera-House yesterday. Hyde's comedians, with the popular woman barytone, Helene Mora, at the head of the list, was the attraction. Miss Mora has a number of new ballads, which she renders in an effective manner. Her singing was the feature of the evening. Others who entertain are Johnny Wild, the talking and singing comedian; Thorne and Carleton, who presented a funny sketch; the Newsboys' Quintet, in songs; the Four Cohans, presenting their farce, "Goggles' Doll House"; Billy Carter, an old-time minstrel comedian; Harris and Walters, in a character sketch; Conroy and Ritchie, character comedians; Culhane and St. Felix, in a pleasing musical novelty; and John and Lottie Burton, plantation sketch team.

* * *

The success of Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, the pianist, on the occasion of her first appearance in San Francisco last week, received the following mention in the Examiner of that city on the succeeding day:

"Last night the musical people of San Francisco awoke to the fact that we have in our midst a truly great artist. Not often has such a scene of enthusiasm been witnessed in our concert rooms as that which greeted Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler at the close of her first pianoforte recital at Metropolitan Temple. There was no mistaking the meaning of this applause. It was a spontaneous tribute to genius, and on this occasion the popular verdict will be fully indorsed by every competent critic.

"In all the great essentials in pianoforte playing Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler will satisfy the most exacting connoisseur. Her technique is perfect, her tone is deliciously sweet and sympathetic, and she has withal an amount of strength and virile power simply amazing for a performer of such apparently delicate physique. The program was evidently arranged with the object of showing Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler's complete mastery of the many different schools of pianoforte playing."

After detailed mention of the program there is chronicled that "the pent-up enthusiasm of the audience burst forth and the pianist was overwhelmed with flowers."

* * *

Mr. Robert Taber intends to produce a new play entitled "In Scotland" in Chicago about Christmas time. It is a free adaptation from "Les Jacobites" of François Coppée, and is by J. I. C. Clarke, one of the authors of "Heartsease." The scene is laid in Scotland in the picturesque seventeeenth century at the time of the Young Pretender. Mrs. Taber will play the part of a beggar girl in love with Prince Charlie, and Mr. Taber will be seen in the part of a blind old man.

* * *

Miss Lillian Russell follows Mr. A. M. Palmer's company at the Great Northern Theater, and will present her latest comic opera, "An American Beauty."

* * *

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" comes next Sunday to McVicker's and will stay two weeks.

* * *

May Irwin, in "The Widow Jones," comes to the Columbia on Sunday, Nov. 22, and will play there on Thanksgiving night.

* * *

The second concert in the Chicago chamber music series will take place in Handel Hall tonight. A program including Dvorak's String Quartet, op. 96, will be presented by the Spiering String Quartet. Mrs. Edwin Lapham, piano, and Mr. F. E. Hunt, baritone, will assist.

* * *

Mrs. Maude Winklebleck-Gaudreaux will make her first professional appearance in concert in Steinway Hall this evening in a program engaging the services of Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck, piano; Mr. Charles W. Clark, baritone; and the Imperial Quartet.

* * *

Mr. Whitney Mockridge, the tenor, for the last three years engaged in concert work in England, will return to this country for a professional tour next February. He will make his first appearance at Carnegie Hall, New York.

* * *

"Siegfried," with M. Jean de Reszke in the title rôle and Mme. Melba as Brunhilde, will be given at the Metropolitan on Dec. 16.

* * *

Mlle. Yvette Guilbert will fulfill concert engagements at Central Music Hall the latter part of January.

* * *

The habit of buying a manager to produce the dramatic effusions of rich amateurs at the first-class houses has become a serious factor in the theatrical world of Paris. A well-known man recently paid the sum of $18,000 to have a play of his produced by a theatrical manager. It was a failure of the worst sort, for which one can hardly be sorry. In the meantime the public suffers by this invasion of the good houses. There are plenty of "théatres à côté" where such productions may be given for an admiring circle of the author's relatives, but the ambitious amateur is no longer content with such a poor measure of fame. He wants a real public hearing, and if he has enough money he pays for it. He learns a lesson, no doubt, but the public is a heavy loser in the meantime.

* * *

It has been finally decided by the Committee of the Classic House of Molière that the rôles in modern plays should no longer remain exclusively in the hands of those artistes who first created them. The change is certainly to be commended. If an actor is a good exponent of a particular part which is associated with his name, he is sure to keep it. If he is not, then the sooner he gives it up the better.

* * *

Trial performances were given a few days ago of "La Passante" ("Lady Windermere's Fan") and "Salome," both by Oscar Wilde. "Salome" was written in French by the author—a somewhat daring feat for an Englishman to attempt—and its production was prohibited in England owing to the biblical nature of the subject. It is, nevertheless, an extremely powerful play, exactly suited to the talents of Mme. Bernhardt, for whom it was originally written. The French critics do not apparently approve of "Lady Windermere's Fan," which is unquestionably one of the cleverest society dramas of the day. As it depended to a large extent upon its epigram, the effect may have been lost in the translating.

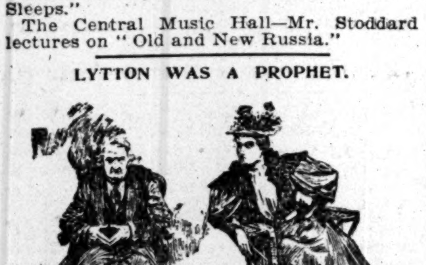
* * *

The Louisville Courier-Journal wants to know "what about those Popocrat newspapers that declared wheat was going up because Bryan was to be elected? Wheat is higher now than it was before the election, and extreme bulls now talk of $1.25 a bushel with as much sangfroid as they once discussed 'dollar wheat.'"

For Tonight.

McVicker's—"Dorcas."
Great Northern—"Heartsease."
Grand Opera-House—"A Night in New York."
The Columbia—"Brownies."
Hooley's—Mr. Albert Chevalier.
The Schiller—Cinematographe and vaudeville.
Chicago Opera-House—Continuous vaudeville.
Olympic—Continuous vaudeville.
Hopkins' South Side—"Siberia."
Hopkins' West Side—"A Block Game."
The Haymarket—"A White Slave."
The Lincoln—"The Ensign."
The Imperial—"The Bohemian Girl."
The Academy of Music—"When London Sleeps."
The Central Music Hall—Mr. Stoddard lectures on "Old and New Russia."

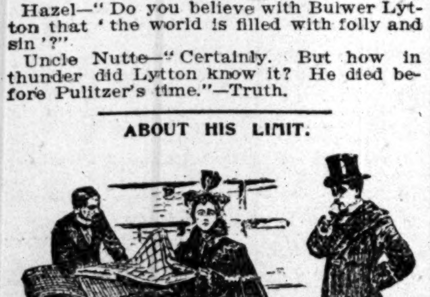
LYTTON WAS A PROPHET.



Hazel—"Do you believe with Bulwer Lytton that 'the world is filled with folly and sin'?"

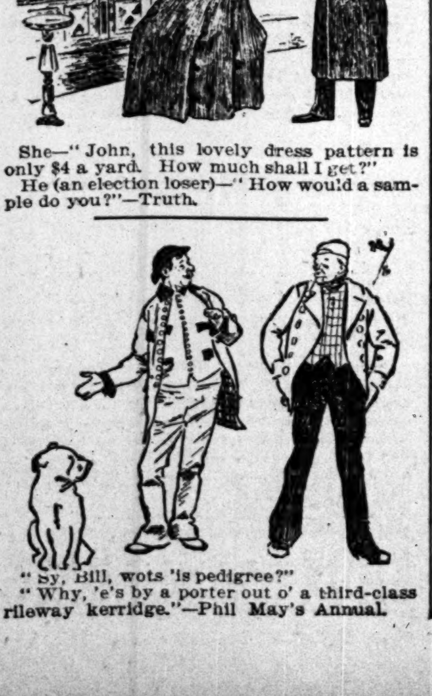
Uncle Nutte—"Certainly. But how in thunder did Lytton know it? He died before Pulitzer's time."—Truth.

ABOUT HIS LIMIT.



She—"John, this lovely dress pattern is only $4 a yard. How much shall I get?"

He (an election loser)—"How would a sample do you?"—Truth.



"Sy, Bill, wots 'is pedigree?"

"Why, 'e's by a porter out o' a third-class rileway kerridge."—Phil May's Annual.

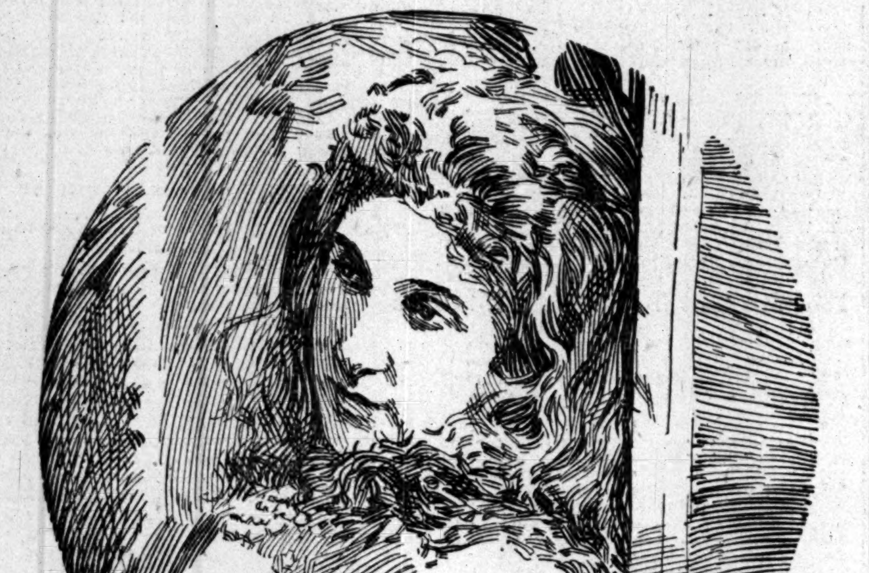
SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

NEW YORK'S FOUR HUNDRED GRACE THE OPENING NIGHT.

Boxes a Royal Army of Fair Women, Striking Costumes, and Glittering Jewels—Performance Is Received with Some Coolness—Audience Is Fully as Much Interested in the Boxes as the Stage—De Reszkes and Melba in Fine Voice.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The real opera season, the only one countenanced by New York society, opened tonight at the Metropolitan Opera-House with the production of "Faust." Nearly every seat in the house was occupied, and there were many people standing.

The social side of the great show was more prominent in the minds of many of the attendants than the musical side. The two great tiers of boxes were occupied by the swell folk of New York—the Astors, the Sloanes, the Cuttings, the Whitneys, the Mortons, the Brices, the Oelrichs, the Clews, and the rest of the 400, who proved their superiority by coming in long after the curtain had gone up on the first act.



They marched in just when the commoner folk in the parquet, the balcony, and the boxes were trying to interest themselves in the voice of Eduoard de Reszke as Mephistopheles, who, in the cardinal glare of a calcium light full on his rich red costume, was tempting his brother Jean, as Faust, in a burst of diabolical song.

But the boxes filled up finally with their rich array of handsomely costumed dames and maidens with costly gowns.

It was a brilliant array, and rather detracted attention from the stage. It looked as though Manager Grau expected this and was pleased with it, for the most conspicuous page in the program gave a diagram of all the boxes, lettered and numbered, and a long list of the occupants of the boxes, lettered and numbered off, so the one humblest opera-goer could pick out the Astors and the Whitneys and all the rest of the 400. The sanction of society makes all the difference in the world to an opera season, and "Faust" tonight basked in society's blandest smiles.

Opera Coolly Received.

The opera was rather coolly received, but that does not detract from a success so distinguished socially. When the curtain rose and discovered "Faust" with his general antiquity not a hand applauded M. Jean de Reszke. Whether this was due to his appearance, or whether to recent non-operatic happenings could not be told. There was very little enthusiasm when Mephistopheles burst upon the scene with an explosion of gunpowder as a symbol of an uncanny event.

The De Reszkes were in admirable condition. Jean's voice seemed younger and fresher than ever. Edourd De Reszke was also on his metal, and at the close of the first act the exquisite blending of the fraternal voices carried the audience away and it applauded wildly.

The advent of Melba was also indifferently hailed, but she was not in the least perturbed. She sang as she always sings. Her voice is a dulcet caress, and more marvelous than ever. Melba is not cultivating a temperament, and it is perhaps better so. The artist with temperament is like unto a thousand pitfalls, and Melba, absolutely mistress of herself, knows the precise value of every note, and carefully weighs it.

Lassalle as Valentine was received more gracefully than the other artists, and he deserved his reception, for he sang with vigor and warmth.

Mme. Mantelli was Scalchi's substitute in the rôle of Siebel, which she sang neatly but not particularly impressively.

Bauermeister Greeted Vociferously.

Little Bauermeister came on meekly in the third act and was greeted vociferously, for Bauermeister's presence means the opera will stay its allotted thirteen weeks at the Metropolitan. Nothing can possibly happen so long as Bauermeister is there. She would sing Mephistopheles in an emergency, Faust at a pinch, and Marguerite without turning a hair.

Perhaps the warmer reception of Lassalle and Bauermeister compared with that of the De Reszkes and Melba was meant to show the regret of part at least of the audience at the absence from the Metropolitan cast of Lillian Nordica and the part she claims was taken in it by Melba and Jean de Reszke. But it is impossible to remain long offended with such artists, and their final trio was received with tumultuous acclaim.

No description of the opening of the opera would be half complete without some highly laudatory account of the beautiful women, striking toilets, and the magnificent diamonds which sparkled in two great semicircles around the upper and lower tiers of boxes.

Some of the Striking Toilets.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, accompanied by her two daughters, occupied her box. She was gowned in ruby velvet.

Miss Helen Brice sat in the shadow of the box most of the evening, looking like a cameo cut all in white.

Miss Kate Brice was in yellow satin and had a bunch of scarlet flowers on her left shoulder.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, in pale blue satin, was one of the handsomest women in the opera-house. Her sleeves were of tulle, of course, but made in round puffs instead of standing out like almost everybody else's.

Mrs. Henry Clews wore her low diamond coronet and a gown of white satin, its only touch of color being a bunch of pink roses hanging from the left shoulder, which seems to be the favorite location for trimming this season.

One of the handsomest women was Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who wore custard-colored satin all fussed up with lace.

Mrs. William F. Burden entertained in her box the Baroness de Selliere, who wore a beautiful gown of palest blue satin and a number of diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and her two daughters were in their box, the mother wearing white satin, rich with point lace and diamonds.

Astor Box the Center of Attraction.

Mrs. William Astor had her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, with her, and, as usual, her box was the center of attraction. Mrs. "Jack" looked lovelier than ever in a gown of shell pink satin, over which white tulle shimmered on the sleeves, producing the effect of fleecy, pink-flecked clouds. A dagger of diamonds pierced the lace draped on the waist, on which a single red rose was fastened. She wore a superb tiara of diamonds.

No Vanderbilt nor any connection of the family was at the opera. Their boxes, of course, were occupied by friends.

If Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont were at the opera the lynx-eyed society reporters did not see them. They have no box.

As a rule, the boxholders talked while the curtain was up. Between the acts, when there was excellent opportunity to talk, they remained silent, in graceful attitudes, and allowed the $5 crowd in the orchestra to gaze upon them.

Experts declare there was never a more brilliant audience in the Metropolitan Opera-House, whether looked upon from the standpoint of society, of wealth, of apparel, of physical beauty, or of mere numbers.

BARRYMORE CORDIALLY WELCOMED

He Adds Success as an Author to His Laurels as an Actor.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—There is an indefinable quality about the personality of Maurice Barrymore that is irresistible. Men and women like him as well as they like his acting. An audience manifestly friendly in every particular crowded Palmer's Theater tonight to assist at his reappearance here as a star in the play of "Roaring Dick & Co."

As an author Mr. Barrymore candidly acknowledged his play is founded on certain episodes in Besant and Rice's novel, "Ready Money Mortiboy," but he can also claim a very considerable part of the work as his own, and very effective and original it is, too.

In Dick Pontifex, Mr. Barrymore has an attractive rôle, requiring swagger, dash, bonhomme, and muscle. Mr. Barrymore was fully equal to these demands, and what was more, acted with sincerity and earnestness.

W. J. Lemoyne carried off a full share of the honors by his strong and graphic portrayal of the old skinflint Pontifex. As the heroine Miss Edith Crane, a very handsome woman, was emotionally effective.

ALL GUY THE SISTERS FROM IOWA.

Verdict Is They Can Neither Sing, Dance, Nor Act.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The poor Cherry sisters, from Marion County, Ia., made their first bow to New-Yorkers at the Olympia tonight. It was awful. The crowd that filled every seat and every bit of standing room in the house had its money's worth of guying.

Addie, Lizzie, Jessie, and Effie cannot sing, cannot act, and are gaunt and homely to the point of despair.

They are so bad they are uproariously funny.

E. S. WILLARD IN HIS NEW PLAY.

His Reappearance Is in "The Rogues' Comedy," Which Wins Approval.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—E. S. Willard was greeted by an enormous audience at the Tremont Theater tonight on his reappearance in this country after an absence of three years.

His new play, "The Rogue's Comedy," is a strong picture of the methods employed in floating speculative bubbles. In all three acts the gullibility of human nature is set forth in true colors. The scene is laid in England, but it would apply to this country as well.

Mr. Willard as Mr. Bailey Prothers is the leading spirit. He is a slick rogue who professes to have supernatural powers which enable him to foretell the future as well as to read the past. With the aid of his wife, who is disguised as a maid, he secures stray bits of gossip by means of which he mystifies the moneyed men, whom, later, he uses in his big swindling speculative scheme. But his trickery is exposed by his son, who has been deserted by the parents when a child. The son is a bright young lawyer. The father recognizes him at once and tries to bribe him to silence by giving inside tips which would yield handsome returns if utilized. But the son refuses the bribe and exposes the swindle in the last act. The parents make their escape without revealing their relationship to the young man.

The play abounds in bright bits of human nature and is consistent throughout. The last act is especially strong. It holds the attention of the audience from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Mr. Willard is thoroughly at home in the part he assumes. Mr. Oswald Yorke played the part of the son and Miss Olga Brandon won approval by her presentation of Miss Jennison, the mistress of the leading character. Mr. Willard is supported by a strong company.

PRESENTS "A PAIR OF SPECTACLES."

John Hare Opens His Second American Tour at Montreal.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—John Hare followed the example of his friend, Sir Henry Irving, and opened his second American tour at Swarrow and Jacobs' Academy of Music tonight.

Though the prices of seats had been increased, a magnificent audience greeted him, every seat being sold and standing room at a premium. The reception was most enthusiastic. Mr. Hare and all the principal members of the company were called before the curtain time and time again.

The company is almost the same as was here last, but Fred Terry and his charming wife were missed.

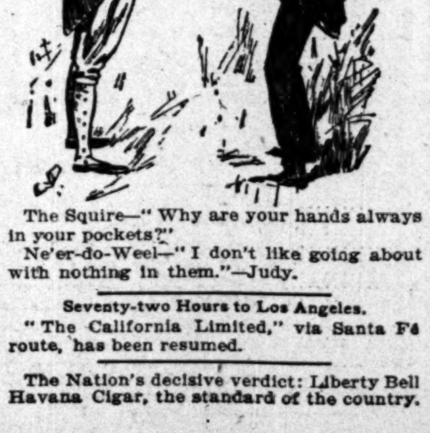
The opening piece was again "A Pair of Spectacles," and a great many of those present had seen it before, but Benjamin Goldfinch is a much loved character here. The curtain-raiser was a pretty little piece, "When George IV. Was King," and was hailed with delight. The advance sale of seats promises the most profitable engagement of the season thus far.

PLAIN!

HER conversation ranges
Round every sort of thing,
From politics and motors,
To dresses for the spring.
She laughs so very gayly,
One can but laugh again,
Her words are very funny,
But O, she's very plain.

I met her in a bonnet,
A very spotty veil
Was draped across her features—
I really did not quail.
But when at home I saw her,
I scarcely could refrain
From showing some amazement,
She was so very plain.

She welcomes one with kindness,
She makes delicious tea,
Her tea-cakes are a pattern
Of what a cake should be.
Her upper lip is endless,
It really gives me pain,
To think so nice a woman
Should be so very plain.



The Squire—"Why are your hands always in your pockets?"

Ne'er-do-Weel—"I don't like going about with nothing in them."—Judy.

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

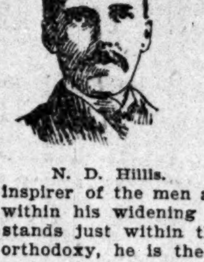
"The California Limited," via Santa Fé route, has been resumed.

The Nation's decisive verdict: Liberty Bell Havana Cigar, the standard of the country.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

DR. N. D. HILLIS JOINS THE RANKS OF CHICAGO AUTHORS.

He Discusses "A Man's Value to Society" from a Practical Standpoint—Abundant Evidence of the Author's Intellectual Power — Forceful Aphorisms and Brilliant Comparisons Follow Each Other in an Almost Unbroken Series.



N. D. Hillis.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS has already taken his place among the intellectual forces of Chicago. The mere fact he is Prof. Swing's successful successor in Central Church is ample proof of this. To his remarkable powers of mind he joins a peculiarly attractive personality. He is less a preacher than a practical inspirer of the men and women who come within his widening influence. Though he stands just within the frontier border of orthodoxy, he is the apostle of humanity rather than of a creed.

Social problems are Dr. Hillis' chief interest, and personal character his objective aim. One of his exceptional powers is the ability to read books with a lightning rapidity, and his voluminous reading appears to shape itself instinctively toward these practical ends. His knowledge of the life about him is no less encyclopedic. Hence his peculiar fitness to treat the subject of the book which has just appeared from his pen, "A Man's Value to Society." (Revell.)

The book loses nothing from the fact that it is made up from polished portions of previous sermons. It is one of the misfortunes of Dr. Hillis' rapid pulpit delivery that the very multitude of his ideas gorges the hearer's mind too fast. Hence he is likely to be even more effective in print than in the pulpit.

His first chapter deals with the wastes of society. Many persons, he says, seem to be trying to solve this problem: "Given a soul stored with great treasure, and three score and ten years for happiness and usefulness, how shall one kill the time and waste the treasure?" He finds two classes of paupers—"paupers plebeian, supported by many citizens in the poorhouse; paupers patrician, supported in a palace by one citizen, generally father or ancestor; the two classes differing in that one is the foam at the top of the glass and the other the dregs at the bottom." He says the orphan waifs of our streets are "not so much born as damned into life."

The pages of this book present an almost unbroken series of practical aphorisms. One might cull at random:

> He who rules and leads must have mind and will, but he must have chest and stomach also.
>
> Some men have a small body and a powerful mind, like a Corliss engine in a tiny boat, whose frail structure will soon be racked to pieces. Others are born with large bodies and very little mind, as if a toy engine were set to run a mudscow.
>
> If sleep is the brother of death, ignorance is full brother to both sleep and death.
>
> An educated mind is one fully awakened to all the sights, and scenes, and forces of the world. This does not mean that a $2,000 man can be made out of a two-cent boy by sending him to college.
>
> No man can alter his temperament, though trying to he can break his heart.
>
> No heart-rendings can change the two-talent man into a ten-talent man.
>
> Man learns to swim by being tossed into life's maelstrom and left to make his way ashore.
>
> Earth knows no tragedy like the death of the soul's ideals.
>
> There is enmity between vulgarity and visions. If, during a chorus of bird voices in the forest, only the shadow of an approaching hawk falls upon the ground every sweet voice is hushed.
>
> The man is ready for his burial robes who lets his present laurels satisfy him.
>
> For a man to betray his trust for money is for him to stand on the same intellectual level with a monkey that scalds his throat with boiling water because he is thirsty.

Only seldom does the author's well-known power of humor creep into these pages. Speaking of the rugged Puritan institutions and the men they produced he says:

> They came together on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock to listen to a prayer one hour long, a sermon of three hours, and after a cold lunch heard a brief sermon of two hours and a half. Those who did not die became great.

Dr. Hillis sees no obstacle to believing in evolution and in God at the same time, but he advises his readers to leave the question to the scientists. He contents himself with saying:

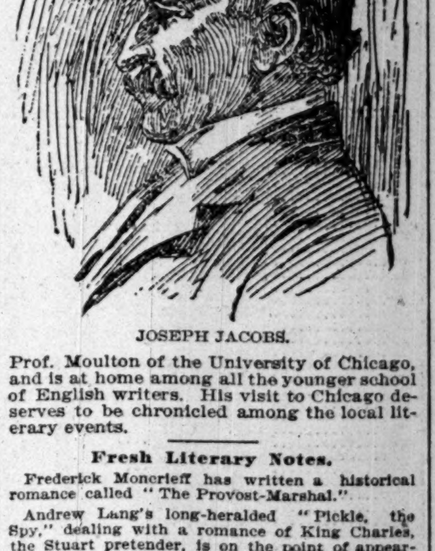
> Strangely enough, some are unwilling to have ascended progressively from an animal, but quite willing to have come up directly from the clod. But either origin is good enough providing man has ascended far enough, from the clod and the animal, and made some approach to the angel.

The homely but forcible comparisons used by Dr. Hillis are absolutely amazing in their infinite variety. Indeed, their diversity is at times their weakness. To illustrate: Within a compass of but eight lines he carries his readers' thoughts in a breathless chase from the Panama Canal to the Teutons, thence to the ancient Egyptians, off to the natives of India, back to the Scottish highlanders, and finally to Napoleon, who "shortened the stature of the French people two inches by choosing out all the taller of his 30,000,000 subjects and killing them in war." When rapidly spoken such a mass of widely divergent ideas can but leave a blur on the mind.

Dr. Hillis has wonderfully improved his diction in the last few years, though he still commits an occasional offense by splitting his infinitive and saying "to so manage," or by referring to the moon as a planet. It is also a pity that so comely a book should be marred by bad proof-reading. But the volume is such an overwhelming proof of the author's powers that it will carry his name far beyond the shadow of Chicago's sky-scrapers.

* * *

Joseph Jacobs of London is expected to lecture in Chicago in the early part of December. Those who know the works of this Semitic scholar will be glad to have an opportunity to hear him. Mr. Jacobs first came into notice as an editor of books of fairy tales, who cared more for the folklore at the bottom of them than for anything else. Little by little his scholarship has been recognized, so that now he is counted among the most useful of literary delvers and interpreters. He is one of the few great authorities on folk lore. He has written a history of the Jews, has done some biblical criticism, and has lately distinguished himself in some excellent essays on Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, and other writers. His recent edition of "The Arabian Nights" has called forth some adverse comments, but even his critics agree that he is a hard worker, that his mistakes are few, and that he is an original investigator of no mean parts. Mr. Jacobs is a personal friend of Prof. Moulton of the University of Chicago, and is at home among all the younger school of English writers. His visit to Chicago deserves to be chronicled among the local literary events.



JOSEPH JACOBS.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Frederick Moncrieff has written a historical romance called "The Provost-Marshal."

Andrew Lang's long-heralded "Pickle, the Spy," dealing with a romance of King Charles, the Stuart pretender, is on the point of appearance.

The Macmillan company is issuing an edition of Irving's "Alhambra," illustrated with numerous lithographs by Joseph Pennell, which have drawn out a note of praise from Whistler.

Jules Verne is cheerily turning out his seventy-sixth novel. Two novels a year are his ambition, and he has realized it regularly since 1858. He is a hard critic of his own work, and re-writes his stories at least half a dozen times.

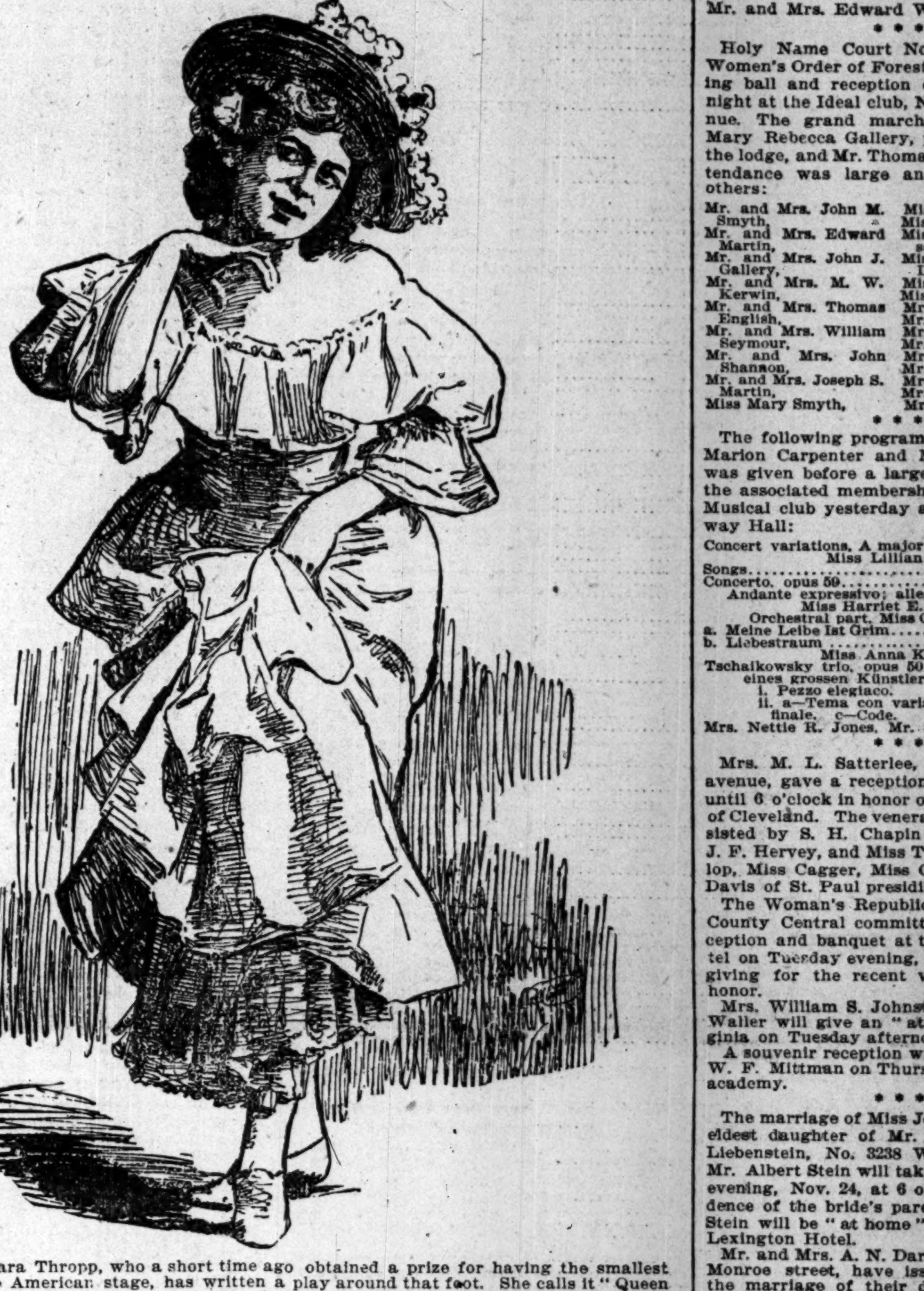
The relations between Alfred de Musset and George Sands are the subject of animated discussion in the French press. Paul Mariéton is treating the subject in an exhaustive volume, soon to appear under the title "Une Histoire d'Amour."

Hall Caine calls his new story "The Christian," which is in line with his regular titles. Every book that he has written is "the" something: "The Deemster," "The Bondman," "The Scapegoat," "The Manxman," and now "The Christian."

The London Chronicle has printed several pages of interesting illustrated matter from the pen of Nansen, describing his arctic experiences. That paper is authority for the statement that Dr. Nansen will receive nearly $125,000 for the whole rights of his arctic book. There will be Norwegian, French, and German editions, besides the English and American.

It is now definitely stated that the executors of William Morris will close the Kelmscott Press as soon as the works already in hand are completed. The last book to be issued from the famous press will be "The Sundering Flood," a short tale, which Morris finished a few weeks before his death. Aymer Vallance, a well-known disciple of Morris, has in preparation a work on his master, which will be an elaborate survey of his work as "an industrial and decorative artist, preserver (as distinguished from 'restorer') of ancient monuments, and general worker in the æsthetic movement of the day."

MISS THROPP WRITES A PLAY ON HER FOOT.



Miss Clara Thropp, who a short time ago obtained a prize for having the smallest foot on the American stage, has written a play around that foot. She calls it "Queen Mab," and has in it many opportunities for the display of that pedal member. Miss Thropp wrote the play last year and it went well in the Southern States as played by Mabel Page.

Asked yesterday why she did not bring it out herself last year, Miss Thropp shook her blonde head in stage sadness and said frankly: "I hadn't any money."

Nov. 23 is set as the opening night and White Plains as the trial place. Miss Thropp, as Queen Mab, is a mission girl, 14 years old, who becomes an artist's model in the first act. The scene of the last act is a "wine room," after Mab has decided to become a professional dancer.

This play is not Miss Thropp's first attempt with the pen. Her book, published last summer under the title of "A Few Little Lives," has sold well, and she is busy, she says, on a more pretentious work. "I shall call it 'A Daughter of the East,'" she said. "I am not satisfied with stage work. I want to get at big things." Therefore Miss Thropp thinks she will soon give up the stage for a literary career.—New York Press.

MISS SEIPP AS HOSTESS.

SHE ENTERTAINS A NUMBER OF FRIENDS AT LUNCHEON.

Holy Name Court Gives Its Opening Ball at the Ideal—Miss Carpenter and Miss Kelley Arrange a Program at Steinway Hall—Announcement of Receptions and "At Homes"—Arche Club Celebrates "National Day"—Social Events.

MISS ELSA SEIPP, No. 3000 Michigan avenue, was the hostess at a luncheon yesterday at 1 o'clock. Pink was the prevailing color used in the decorations, the table being strewn with pink roses intertwined with garlands of smilax. The guests included the following young women:

Miss Jevne,
Miss Brand,
Miss Mellen,
The Misses Cudahy,
The Misses McCabe,
Miss Hotz,
Miss Lytton,
Miss Revell,

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott, No. 2714 Michigan avenue, entertained a few intimate friends at dinner on last Thursday evening, the occasion celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of their marriage. The table decorations were in gold and white.

Mrs. S. D. Childs and Miss Childs, No. 1203 Maple avenue, Evanston, entertained on Friday afternoon and evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Childs.

* * *

Holy Name Court No. 10, the Catholic Women's Order of Foresters, gave the opening ball and reception of the season last night at the Ideal club, No. 300 La Salle avenue. The grand march was led by Miss Mary Rebecca Gallery, presiding officer of the lodge, and Mr. Thomas English. The attendance was large and included among others:

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Smyth,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin,
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gallery,
Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Kerwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas English,
Mr. and Mrs. William Seymour,
Mr. and Mrs. John Shannon,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Martin,
Miss Mary Smyth,
Miss Martha Gallery,
Miss Katherine Kerwin,
Miss Elizabeth Morrison,
Miss Margaret MacDonald,
Miss Annie Shannon,
Miss Margaret Keane,
Mr. Thomas M. Lynn,
Mr. W. H. Linneen,
Mr. Mortimer Walters,
Mr. J. F. Kelly,
Mr. Edward McGuire,
Mr. Frank Egan,
Mr. M. J. Keane,
Mr. Earl Parcell,
Mr. Thomas Smyth.

* * *

The following program, arranged by Miss Marion Carpenter and Miss Annie Kelley, was given before a large representation of the associated membership of the Amateur Musical club yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall:

Concert variations, A major..........Best
Miss Lillian Way.
Songs..........Mrs. C. L. Krum
Concerto, opus 59..........Hiller
Andante expressivo; allegro quasi-fantasie.
Miss Harriet E. Johnson.
Orchestral part, Miss Celeste B. Nellis.
a. Meine Leibe Ist Grim..........Brahms
b. Liebestraum..........Brahms
Miss Anna K. Groff.
Tschaikowsky trio, opus 50 (Dem Andenken eines grossen Künstlers):
i. Pezzo elegiaco.
ii. a—Tema con variazioni. b—Variazione finale. c—Code.
Mrs. Nettie R. Jones, Mr. Spiering, Mr. Diestel.

* * *

Mrs. M. L. Satterlee, No. 2704 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday from 3 until 6 o'clock in honor of Mrs. C. H. Fuller of Cleveland. The venerable hostess was assisted by S. H. Chapin of Rockford, Mrs. J. F. Hervey, and Miss Twogood; Miss Dunlop, Miss Cagger, Miss Chapman, and Miss Davis of St. Paul presiding in the tea-room.

The Woman's Republican State and Cook County Central committees will give a reception and banquet at the Auditorium Hotel on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, in thanksgiving for the recent victory of national honor.

Mrs. William S. Johnston and Miss Belle Waller will give an "at home" at the Virginia on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24.

A souvenir reception will be given by Prof. W. F. Mittman on Thursday evening at the academy.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Josie E. Liebenstein, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liebenstein, No. 3238 Wabash avenue, to Mr. Albert Stein will take place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stein will be "at home" after Jan. 1 at the Lexington Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Darrow, No. 1044 West Monroe street, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Zoe Darrow, to Mr. James Kenneth McAlpine on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock.

* * *

The members of the Arché club celebrated "National Day" on Friday afternoon in the assembly-room of the club in South Park. The stage was artistically decorated with palms, chrysanthemums, and the national emblem. A lecture on the Russian novelist, Turgenev, and his works by Mrs. Mary Ford was followed by the rendition of national hymns by four young women draped in flags. The program was followed by a repast. "Liszt and the Music of Hungary," with musical illustrations, is the subject of Mrs. Ford's lecture on Friday afternoon, Nov. 20.

The first cotillon of the season will be given by the Vincennes club tomorrow evening at the club-house, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue.

The management of the Sheridan club will give a dancing party for the children on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. W. A. Rourke will lead the cotillon.

At a meeting of the Service club, to be held at the residence of Miss Kate Lancaster, No. 2703 Prairie avenue, tomorrow afternoon, Miss Myra Reynolds of the Chicago University will address the members and their friends on "University Settlement Work in Chicago."

The Darby and Joan club met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George W. Meeker, in Astor street, to outline a program for the present season. Among the women interested in the management of the club are:

Mrs. Frederick Greeley,
Mrs. Charles H. Hodges,
Mrs. H. J. McBirney,
Mrs. J. V. Farwell Jr.,
Mrs. James Waller,
Mrs. Frederick Coolidge,
Mrs. Chester Dawes.

* * *

Mrs. Ellen S. Crosby gave the first of four talks, with musical illustrations, on Wagner's "Niebelungenlied" at the residence of Mr. Lewis B. Mitchell, No. 50 Astor street, yesterday at 3:30 o'clock. Wagner's ideals and theories on the composition of music-drama formed the basis of the introductory talk.

Mrs. Regina Watson will give the first of a series of three lecture recitals on medieval music at the residence of Mrs. George S. Lord, No. 1558 Ridge avenue, Evanston, on Monday, Nov. 23.

* * *

The bazaar being held in the lecture hall by the women of St. James' Catholic Church for the benefit of the new school building, is receiving the liberal support of the parishioners. The bazaar will continue through the week, and those interested expect to realize a handsome sum.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Dunlap, No. 4000 Lake avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Frederick Wenie of West Bell Terrace, St. Louis.

* * *

Mount Carroll, Ill., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this evening, at the home of the bride's parents in this city, occurred the marriage of Mr. Charles H. Tate, real estate dealer and capitalist of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Fannie L. Bucher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bucher, a leading politician and citizen. Four hundred guests were present from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana. A large number were present from Chicago, St. Louis, and Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Tate left for a trip to the Pacific coast.

* * *

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Aileen Laux, daughter of Charles Laux, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and L. W. Cook were married this evening at the hotel. The couple have gone South on an extended tour.

Origin of "Fugio" Coins.

The "Fugio" coins were struck in New York and were so called from the device employed on the reverse of the coin, this among other things being a dial with the word "Fugio," and inscription, "Mind your business."

COMPLETE VOTE OF CHICAGO AND CICERO ON NATIONAL, STATE, AND COUNTY TICKETS AS CANVASSED BY THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

IN CHICAGO AND CICERO.

		Plurality.
McKinley	204,734	58,994
Bryan	145,740	
Tanner	189,527	31,630
Altgeld	157,897	
Deneen	204,385	63,305
Kern	141,080	

The Board of Election Commissioners at midnight finished the canvass of the vote cast in Chicago and Cicero on Nov. 3.

The above table shows how the heads of the national, State, and county tickets ran, and the accompanying ward table gives in detail the vote of all the candidates, with the pluralities of the successful Republican nominees.

The canvass of the country towns will probably be finished today and then the Cook County totals, in which a number of persons are interested, can be announced.

The number of interesting comparisons are shown by the tables. State's-Attorney-elect Deneen had within 349 as many ballots as McKinley and his plurality is over 4,000 larger than that of the man from Ohio. Tanner only ran 4,775 behind Hertz, but the other State candidates had in round numbers 22,000 more votes than he in Chicago and Cicero.

The total vote cast was 359,370 and the number of women who voted was 3,931.

As a part of the day's work of the Canvassing Board, the judges and clerks of the Forty-seventh Precinct of the Thirtieth Ward were heard as to the muddled character of the returns from that precinct. They did not appear able to offer any lucid explanation of the difference in their tally-sheets, but they were sent into a private room, where they revised the figures as sent in election night. In the revision Altgeld gained fifty-three votes, while Hogan, the legislative candidate, who threatens a contest in the Fourth District, lost 166, but it did not alter the result.

Among the more interesting contests, the official figures in which it took the last day's count to establish, was that in the Fifth Assembly District, where the final showing is as follows: Buckner, 24,956½; La Monte, 23,422½; Cain, 22,351½; Powell, 25,136½. The other State, Senatorial, and Assembly contests, as well as those in the Congressional and Equalization districts, have been printed by THE TRIBUNE during the progress of the canvass as fast as they were completed.

The Board of Election Commissioners will meet on Wednesday at 2 p. m. for final revision.

Wards:	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
For President—																	
William McKinley, Rep.	3,973	5,409	6,193	6,686	4,331	4,356	4,123	2,966	4,333	7,839	6,041	11,634	6,638	7,987	7,967	5,450	2,851
William J. Bryan, Popo.	3,677	2,519	2,018	2,499	5,247	7,040	2,899	3,958	4,903	7,570	8,540	5,677	4,563	4,968	6,025	5,850	2,318
Joshua Levering, Pro.	35	28	22	29	53	40	12	16	26	84	47	137	67	70	63	43	15
John M. Palmer, G. D.	42	81	89	94	41	30	19	12	19	54	59	163	80	79	71	31	8
Charles H. Matchett, S. L.	7	3	11	4	18	22	47	29	28	48	9	11	15	86	23	22	6
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	....	....	1	1	4	7	7	2	4	6	5	8	4	11	7	11	3
Bryan and Watson, M. R.	10	6	2	2	3	6	1	4	3	2	3	8	4	2	7	7	7
For Governor—																	
John R. Tanner, Rep.	3,747	5,138	5,909	6,258	3,867	3,949	3,777	2,617	3,822	7,160	5,651	10,962	6,211	7,098	7,074	4,961	2,671
John P. Altgeld, Popo.	3,816	2,691	2,033	2,797	5,641	7,373	3,226	4,290	5,363	8,411	3,845	6,062	4,889	5,317	6,729	6,221	2,450
George W. Gere, Pro.	35	52	47	65	71	35	13	20	36	133	115	255	117	89	104	57	18
William S. Forman, G. D.	52	105	135	179	45	22	31	19	41	87	104	275	98	85	86	38	11
Charles A. Baustian, S. L.	5	3	5	7	18	15	41	27	22	35	9	11	12	60	21	25	3
Isaac W. Higgs, Nat.	3	....	....	2	4	6	3	1	2	5	4	2	3	2	15	11	3

Wards:	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	Cicero.	Totals.	Plu'lty.
For President—																				
William McKinley, Rep.	3,742	4,584	3,523	4,827	4,515	4,582	5,794	8,120	6,979	3,791	3,954	3,312	10,874	7,418	11,657	5,039	11,164	3,987	204,734	58,994
William J. Bryan, Popo.	4,387	5,618	2,556	3,199	3,072	3,254	3,747	2,756	5,088	1,956	2,370	5,729	9,377	8,477	3,323	4,087	5,469	1,004	145,740	....
Joshua Levering, Pro.	45	41	31	25	25	39	51	53	69	37	46	63	166	110	59	48	154	57	1,906	....
John M. Palmer, G. D.	28	35	44	72	76	24	134	146	84	57	20	38	117	115	159	54	125	85	2,385	....
Charles H. Matchett, S. L.	6	51	18	12	19	3	8	7	20	16	8	18	54	10	20	12	29	2	712	....
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	4	4	3	....	....	3	4	2	3	6	10	6	8	1	....	5	4	2	141	....
Bryan and Watson, M. R.	14	21	....	3	9	7	4	1	10	5	4	18	7	2	....	19	13	1	210	....
For Governor—																				
John R. Tanner, Rep.	3,537	4,274	3,046	3,796	4,069	4,348	5,431	7,553	6,251	3,464	2,837	3,077	9,773	7,065	11,020	4,800	10,578	3,716	189,527	31,630
John P. Altgeld, Popo.	4,541	5,862	2,988	3,665	3,455	3,408	3,999	3,348	5,738	2,234	2,539	5,908	9,843	8,507	3,719	4,296	5,851	1,136	157,897	....
George W. Gere, Pro.	60	44	57	47	41	48	94	115	121	87	63	71	246	226	172	77	271	135	3,237	....
William S. Forman, G. D.	35	34	69	91	85	36	212	215	132	59	28	38	59	193	410	68	211	139	3,527	....
Charles A. Baustian, S. L.	9	48	8	6	12	5	9	6	18	17	6	6	42	22	18	12	29	1	583	....
Isaac W. Higgs, Nat.	4	6	1	....	1	....	1	2	3	12	....	3	2	4	3	7	6	....	121	....

LAST FOUR WARDS AND CICERO.

City Board of Canvassers Finally Completes Its Work.

The City Board of Canvassers yesterday finished its count of the vote in the remaining wards of the city—the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth, and in Cicero. The tables by precincts on President, Governor, State Treasurer, and State's-Attorney are given below:

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

	—President—			—Governor—	
Prec.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Tanner.	Altgeld.
1	224	85	2	218	86
2	308	66	2	306	50
3	318	74	5	291	81
4	340	101	2	331	100
5	328	160	2	306	166
6	218	98	7	202	100
7	273	69	5	266	67
8	231	129	4	234	122
9	209	137	2	203	158
10	169	51	5	169	49
11	152	65	2	147	66
12	233	67	5	222	69
13	124	26	2	114	28
14	282	66	3	268	62
15	300	258	3	280	281
16	124	71	8	123	74
17	239	59	10	227	65
18	276	134	5	284	130
19	233	122	3	217	138
20	262	183	3	248	188
21	123	158	2	120	157
22	244	156	4	220	175
23	266	171	1	250	71
24	289	64	3	229	64
25	272	83	9	251	74
26	244	114	1	230	123
27	221	103	1	204	112
28	223	129	3	219	134
29	224	186	3	199	204
30	303	205	6	287	216
31	122	42	5	112	45
32	9	43	2	88	43
Totals	7,413	3,477	115	7,065	3,507

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

	State Treasurer.		State's-Att'y.	
Prec.	Hertz, Rep.	Pace, Popo.	Deneen, Rep.	Kern, Popo.
1	221	85	226	80
2	283	86	315	56
3	282	95	306	73
4	336	105	342	87
5	321	157	330	153
6	207	105	224	90
7	252	82	266	61
8	220	148	247	113
9	206	155	217	143
10	167	52	172	45
11	144	67	152	61
12	207	82	233	64
13	105	34	125	21
14	245	92	280	57
15	287	270	309	245
16	116	78	128	60
17	221	74	235	58
18	284	134	284	131
19	215	140	237	117
20	257	186	262	176
21	121	156	122	155
22	226	158	227	157
23	244	81	267	62
24	226	71	242	54
25	242	100	376	73
26	230	125	246	111
27	197	120	227	93
28	218	131	221	127
29	218	192	238	170
30	293	213	314	187
31	104	49	121	40
32	88	47	98	38
Totals	6,977	3,670	7,589	3,138

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

	—President—			—Governor—	
Prec.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Tanner.	Altgeld.
1	411	87	3	401	88
2	246	58	8	283	62
3	229	110	4	213	116
4	346	112	4	331	118
5	429	121	8	397	139
6	364	107	9	331	121
7	251	88	1	242	93
8	347	42	3	322	54
9	475	44	5	431	57
10	295	66	6	287	67
11	519	228	8	498	236
12	296	86	7	268	100
13	347	40	7	323	45
14	219	99	4	211	99
15	400	60	9	379	67
16	296	80	2	263	88
17	230	149	3	227	158
18	256	84	8	233	94
19	339	20	2	327	21
20	211	55	....	203	52
21	319	160	7	306	170
22	287	69	2	268	77
23	302	95	3	280	111
24	267	85	3	262	91
25	489	139	5	466	154
26	266	82	3	252	92
27	225	73	3	212	77
28	159	63	....	146	71
29	230	131	7	214	145
30	328	98	....	299	118
31	324	82	4	290	97
32	224	130	2	199	147
33	281	118	3	268	123
34	282	22	7	269	26
35	281	24	....	312	101
36	336	92	1	224	112
37	214	98	4	315	38
38	335	31	4	318	94
Totals	11,657	3,328	159	11,020	3,719

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

	State Treasurer		State's-Attorney	
Prec.	Hertz, Rep.	Pace, Popo.	Deneen, Rep.	Kern, Popo.
1	367	110	397	81
2	225	73	250	55
3	207	117	214	111
4	314	132	324	107
5	393	141	418	120
6	321	135	357	105
7	232	104	242	89
8	302	73	345	41
9	420	75	457	53
10	263	78	295	59
11	484	253	520	234
12	258	113	299	78
13	303	58	341	83
14	208	105	218	92
15	355	83	383	53
16	260	97	269	80
17	226	159	283	143
18	231	103	254	74
19	307	83	339	14
20	185	71	212	51
21	287	186	321	158
22	244	101	276	70
23	273	120	295	100
24	257	99	271	85
25	434	180	476	135
26	246	97	258	84
27	208	88	224	67
28	150	68	155	62
29	209	155	221	135
30	294	137	316	92
31	281	104	304	86
32	199	144	222	126
33	253	136	281	110
34	288	40	274	24
35	308	109	324	96
36	219	120	243	101
37	293	60	319	38
38	298	109	335	86
Totals	10,552	4,161	11,482	3,828

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

	—President—			—Governor—	
Prec.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Tanner.	Altgeld.
1	341	81	1	286	168
2	152	306	2	151	808
3	215	111	1	238	119
4	199	250	4	193	251
5	186	181	3	182	182
6	302	154	2	292	165
7	177	154	....	173	156
8	139	162	3	126	172
9	143	129	3	135	136
10	250	152	5	237	161
11	346	108	8	334	115
12	169	119	....	158	127
13	164	369	4	162	371
14	171	202	1	165	204
15	228	189	2	219	193
16	266	203	4	255	214
17	163	156	1	154	157
18	241	252	1	233	257
19	297	205	4	274	222
20	298	250	1	383	262
21	109	9	2	102	10
22	184	171	....	166	168
23	119	174	2	182	178
Totals	5,039	4,087	54	4,800	4,206

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

	State Treasurer		State's-Attorney	
Prec.	Hertz, Rep.	Pace, Popo.	Deneen, Rep.	Kern, Popo.
1	273	180	308	154
2	153	306	153	306
3	242	112	244	112
4	200	245	203	241
5	181	182	185	176
6	286	170	302	154
7	176	147	176	151
8	134	163	139	159
9	141	130	142	131
10	246	152	250	148
11	339	120	354	100
12	165	120	170	116
13	163	370	166	365
14	170	198	170	198
15	219	195	229	187
16	261	207	267	200
17	157	153	163	147
18	239	249	242	246
19	289	208	295	199
20	389	258	399	244
21	90	23	105	10
22	162	171	180	179
23	185	176	188	171
Totals	4,860	4,230	5,025	4,094

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

	—President—			—Governor—	
Prec.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Tanner.	Altgeld.
1	317	140	5	318	140
2	381	141	9	331	159
3	328	177	6	316	185
4	319	188	7	309	195
5	103	104	....	95	111
6	298	164	4	281	172
7	280	147	4	265	160
8	225	248	1	215	256
9	298	103	2	289	131
10	222	54	....	220	56
11	201	135	....	177	152
12	242	180	4	236	186
13	148	54	1	136	63
14	188	92	....	173	102
15	209	86	4	201	95
16	99	98	4	93	101
17	232	169	5	214	185
18	239	144	3	216	160
19	281	128	3	270	133
20	261	106	....	242	113
21	312	168	3	299	175
22	180	108	1	167	117
23	191	95	2	179	104
24	250	43	1	240	44
25	247	96	5	235	105
26	258	86	5	247	96
27	174	114	2	162	123
28	200	122	1	187	135
29	201	199	3	193	205
30	357	166	2	348	168
31	274	41	7	269	43
32	349	105	5	324	113
33	256	111	8	234	129
34	247	132	....	235	186
35	389	94	4	369	99
36	325	78	2	300	94
37	205	106	2	203	107
38	358	71	2	344	77
39	313	228	3	294	242
40	141	87	1	136	91
41	126	75	1	120	78
42	147	95	....	189	94
43	234	93	1	227	99
44	150	125	4	143	132
45	93	68	1	83	77
46	218	60	1	214	64
47	98	45	1	97	47
Totals	11,164	5,469	125	10,578	5,851

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

	State Treasurer.		State's-Atty.	
Prec.	Hertz, Rep.	Pace, Popo.	Deneen, Rep.	Kern, Popo.
1	297	147	326	123
2	314	198	335	147
3	318	178	330	172
4	305	196	333	170
5	101	104	104	100
6	292	160	301	157
7	273	153	286	138
8	217	253	224	244
9	303	115	311	111
10	219	55	225	52
11	192	140	203	124
12	237	183	234	177
13	141	59	151	50
14	180	95	187	87
15	204	91	208	91
16	95	99	95	98
17	228	173	235	166
18	222	156	237	140
19	251	151	283	121
20	222	130	259	95
21	293	180	304	166
22	174	110	182	103
23	186	100	191	95
24	244	43	249	39
25	221	115	242	95
26	231	116	267	82
27	166	129	174	105
28	197	125	205	114
29	193	203	198	196
30	350	166	357	160
31	243	66	269	40
32	298	146	354	92
33	236	128	259	108
34	217	155	251	120
35	351	122	393	87
36	294	105	328	74
37	202	108	208	102
38	321	103	368	70
39	301	235	318	219
40	133	94	142	84
41	119	79	125	74
42	142	95	145	94
43	231	95	237	87
44	148	126	149	125
46	217	62	219	59
47	98	43	100	44
Totals	10,506	5,955	11,191	5,261

CICERO.

	—President—			—Governor—	
Prec.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Tanner.	Altgeld.
1	483	127	5	465	137
2	337	80	8	317	92
3	332	104	9	311	116
4	334	79	8	304	93
5	176	16	6	167	14
6	427	59	5	382	74
7	319	29	7	295	36
8	250	265	8	233	220
9	151	64	4	145	70
10	283	37	5	269	48
11	268	100	1	246	117
12	288	72	8	264	82
13	339	32	6	319	36
Totals	3,987	1,004	85	3,716	1,136

CICERO.

	—State Treasurer—		—State's-Aty—	
Prec.	Hertz. Rep.	Pace. Popo.	Deneen. Rep.	Kern. Popo.
1	430	155	48	114
2	312	100	336	77
3	293	133	324	95
4	289	104	331	77
5	154	30	177	12
6	380	79	424	55
7	281	48	318	81
8	240	205	251	192
9	142	71	149	56
10	256	63	281	39
11	238	124	277	95
12	243	102	286	71
13	292	64	336	27
Totals	3,550	1,278	3,538	941

In Country Towns.

Following is the tabulated official vote in the county towns as completed yesterday by the County Reviewing Board:

	Norwood Park.	Orlando.	Palatine.	Palos.	Proviso.	Rich.	Riverside.	Schaumberg.
PRESIDENT.								
McKinley	136	227	372	164	1,912	196	295	149
Bryan	25	42	93	68	732	81	57	12
Levering	...	...	...	...	18	1	1	...
Palmer	...	...	4	4	28	3	13	5
Matchett	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Bentley	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Watson	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
GOVERNOR.								
Tanner	135	227	352	159	1,799	191	283	147
Altgeld	26	42	108	69	801	83	63	14
Gere	1	...	2	...	42	1	4	...
Forman	...	...	4	3	42	3	16	5
Baustian	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Higgs	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.								
Northcott	135	227	362	160	1,869	192	285	148
Crawford	25	42	95	66	738	82	57	13
Kepley	...	...	1	...	31	1	2	...
Babcock	...	...	5	4	34	3	19	5
Davis	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Allen	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Lloyd	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...
SECRETARY OF STATE.								
Rose	136	227	363	160	1,877	193	286	149
Downing	25	42	94	66	734	81	58	12
Wilson	...	...	1	...	31	1	1	...
Wiley	...	...	4	4	34	3	21	5
Pepin	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Spencer	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Quelmalz	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
AUDITOR.								
McCull'gh	135	227	363	160	1,879	193	286	148
Maxwell	25	42	94	66	736	81	57	13
Bassett	...	...	1	...	30	1	1	...
Brink	...	...	5	4	33	3	22	5
Heintz	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Hoopes	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Dunbar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
STATE TREASURER.								
Hertz	135	227	359	160	181	193	273	149
Pace	25	42	97	66	786	81	65	12
Hayes	...	...	1	4	33	1	1	...
Ridgely	1	...	7	1	49	3	27	5
Hintze	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Dunbar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.								
Akin	136	227	364	162	1,867	193	286	148
Trude	25	42	92	62	748	81	57	13
Patton	...	...	1	...	30	1	1	...
Samuels	...	...	6	4	33	3	22	5
Ehman	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Gordon	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Burdick	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...

CLERK SUPREME COURT—NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Mamer	136	227	364	160	1,872	193	282	149
Mitchell	25	42	88	66	700	79	59	13
CLERK APPELLATE COURT.								
Jamieson	136	227	364	141	1,855	193	281	148
McElligott	25	42	94	62	759	81	63	13
Sayler	...	...	...	...	30	1	1	...
Danziger	...	...	5	4	37	3	21	5
BOARD EQUALIZATION—SECOND DISTRICT.								
McKenna	135	...	...	141	1,771	...	287	140
Schum'her	27	...	...	62	831	...	56	21
Ketzing	...	...	...	...	32	...	1	...
Hansen	...	...	...	4	43	...	19	5
REPRESENTATIVE—SEVENTH DISTRICT.								
Thiemann	203	240	570	211	2,525	289	404	213
Tisdel	203	240	519	211	2,460	289	404	213
Hall	60	123	255	211	2,014	236	159	57
Whitlock	...	...	6	...	96	1	3	...
Springer	6	3	21	...	230	6	18	...
Essen	15	...	18	9	730	9	98	15
STATE'S-ATTORNEY.								
Deneen	136	227	366	159	1,879	193	291	149
Kern	25	42	91	67	724	81	54	12
Hill	...	...	...	...	35	1	1	...
Evans	...	...	6	4	28	3	18	5
Morgan	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...
Rossi	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...
RECORDER.								
Simon	136	227	359	160	1,879	193	281	149
Chase	25	42	97	66	739	81	65	17
Wolfran	...	...	...	...	29	1	...	...
Hunt	...	...	6	4	29	3	20	...
Kanselb'm	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
PRESIDENT COUNTY BOARD.								
Healy	132	227	358	145	1,773	151	279	135
Nye	28	42	96	81	845	124	64	27
Dyson	...	...	1	...	29	1	1	...
Queeny	...	...	7	4	30	3	20	4
Glambeck	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...

CUDAHYS NOT TO SELL OIL INTERESTS.

Michael Denies That the Standard Is About to Buy the Brothers' Properties—Plans of the Company.

Michael Cudahy says his oil interests in Indiana are not for sale.

According to telegraphic reports from New York a half-dozen Standard Oil magnates are now in the Indiana oil fields looking over the territory controlled by the Indiana Pipe Line and Refining company with a view of purchasing it. The company is composed entirely of Chicago capitalists. Michael and John Cudahy and J. A. Graves are the principal owners. They have been at work quietly for many months acquiring valuable leaseholds, drilling oil wells, and building a pipe line from Indiana to Kankakee, Ill., where a large refinery is to be located. A four-inch pipe line, over 100 miles long, is completed, and the work of building three big pumping stations of sufficient power to force the oil the entire distance is being pushed as rapidly as possible that the greater part of the work may be out of the way before cold weather sets in.

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S 193 STATE ST. HATS

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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"A much-esteemed purgative water." "Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."—"A Natural Water." —The Lancet.

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best-known Hunyadi waters."—"Agreeable to the palate."—"Exceptionally efficacious." —British Medical Journal.

"This Water may be classed with the best Aperient Waters and be pronounced one of the strongest." —Professor Oscar Liebreich, University of Berlin.

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EMPLOYED at the Cook County Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Presbyterian Hospital, U. S. Marine Hospital, etc., and at the leading HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND.

TALK OF SECRET TREATY

REICHSTAG DISCUSSES BISMARCK'S RECENT REVELATIONS.

Prince Hohenlohe and Germany's Foreign Minister, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Explain the Situation from the Government's Standpoint —Herr Richter Attacks Bismarck and Calls on His Son to Defend Him —No Action Taken.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—In anticipation of a statement from the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, on the subject of the revelations made by Prince Bismarck, through his organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, regarding the secret treaty which existed between Russia and Germany from 1886 to 1890, there was a large attendance at the opening of the Reichstag today. Among those present was Count Herbert Bismarck, eldest son of the ex-Chancellor, who, it was rumored, was to take an active part in the debate and defend his father against attacks.

Count von Hompresch, a Centrist leader, introduced the interpellation, notice of which was given on Wednesday last.

In brief the question was, Did a secret convention between Russia and Germany exist up to 1890, and, if so, why was it not prolonged? Finally, Have the recent disclosures had influence upon the dreibund and Germany's relations with the other powers?

In reply Prince Hohenlohe said:

"In regard to the negotiations between Russia and Germany from 1887 to 1890, it was agreed at the time that absolute secrecy should be observed. The point of time when this obligation ceased cannot, in consequence, be defined by us alone. I therefore, for the moment, am not in a position to give official information concerning the result of these negotiations then.

"As regards the tendency of German policy towards Russia since the spring of 1890, it is equally impossible to give an exhaustive reply so long as that obligation continues, and I leave it to the Foreign Secretary who took part in the deliberations to say what can be said in that respect.

"After a careful examination of the available material, I cannot help recognizing as full of weight the motives which governed German policy, and, at the same time, I can express the conviction that no unfavorable modification in our relations with Russia has made itself felt. The assertion at that time that British or, indeed, any foreign influences have had a contributory effect or that they now have must be dismissed as devoid of all foundation.

Effect of the Resolutions.

"As to the effect which recent publications have had upon the position of Germany in the dreibund and her relations with other European powers I am glad to be able to declare that the cloud of distrust which at the first moment was observable among some classes of the population of these countries has again disappeared, and our relations with our allies are marked now, as before, by absolute mutual confidence. In the same way our relations with Russia have never for a moment ceased to be good and friendly."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, followed the Chancellor. He said:

"Entering upon the subject of German policy toward Russia I am perfectly alive to the great difficulties of the task. Please do not expect any revelations from me. I have no authority to make them, and, moreover, they would probably only increase the strife, and we have enough strife in the country. My task is to throw light upon certain attacks, so far as general interests at home and abroad requires them to be dealt with.

"In the latest controversy two accusations leading in diametrically opposite directions stand out prominently. One is that German policy, after 1890, committed serious blunders and surrendered an important security for the preservation of peace.

"The other charge, which is leveled against the policy prior to 1890, asserts that at that time things were agreed upon with another State contrary to existing treaties.

Meets the Charge of Treachery.

"The latter charge is the most serious, for it strikes us in a spot where, as we are entitled to say with some pride, we were most susceptible.

"I therefore address myself first to that charge, and repel with emphasis the idea that anything was ever agreed to by Germany, with any State whatever, that is incompatible with existing treaties. [Cheers.] That has not occurred, neither in the letter nor in the spirit, for whatever we have agreed to was designed to serve the interests of peace. It is, however, doubtful whether with a number of alliances and treaties the intrinsic value of each increases or decreases. The danger arises in multifold security that it may refuse its office at a decisive moment."

Universal Demand for Peace.

"Wars which are avowedly wars of aggression are things of the past even between nations that believe that they have reason to be dissatisfied with their lot. There exists at the present time so great a desire for peace, increased by the general system of obligatory military service and dread of the effects of modern warfare, that every government which is resolved to make war will use every effort for the sake of its people to avoid the odium of being the aggressor. There is more freedom nowadays to discuss the questions as to who is responsible for war. Wherefrom it results that a treaty of alliance can only be effective, in case of attack, upon the contracting parties' regard for each other as the defenders of a just cause, and not as the aggressors. This feeling cannot be set down in clauses. It must be acquired, maintained, and cultivated. It does not have its birth in treaties, nor does it necessarily cease to exist on the expiration of the treaty. It is based, in the case of the governments as well as the governed, upon the knowledge that the maintenance of the respective positions of the allies among the powers is their common interest, and upon the mutual convictions that what one asks it is itself prepared to grant under given circumstances. These are the factors determining the actual value of treaties.

Germany's Awkward Position.

"In the recent revelations it was asserted that until 1890 a complete Russo-German entente existed, by which in the event that either was attacked the other would maintain benevolent neutrality. Whether this is correct I cannot say. But I know that clause one of our treaty with Austria pledges us in the event of a Russian attack to hasten to the aid of Austria with our whole military power. But if the revelations are correct we might be placed in the position that in the event of war between our two eastern allies we should be asked on one side to maintain benevolent neutrality and on the other to support with all our military strength. We should then have to decide who was attacked and who was the attacker. This suggestion, however, is only valuable as an illustration.

"When the Austro-German treaty of 1879 was concluded, a special provision stipulated that in spite of the secrecy of the treaty it might be communicated confidentially to Russia. This communication was duly made, in order to avert possible difficulties and misunderstandings arising out of unconditional secrecy. If Caprivi took another view of the reinsurance, if he scented dangers in unconditional secrecy, or considered it even doubtful whether the guarantees of peace might not thereby be lessened, there might be ground for criticising his opposing this view. But I maintain the conviction that this experienced and conscientious man is above the attack which has been made upon him.

Regarding English Influence.

"The notion that English influence was the inconceivable ground which induced Caprivi on that account not to renew the treaty with Russia is unintelligible. The course of time has taught us that the omission to renew the treaty has not led to diminished peace guarantees for Germany. Did the acute danger of war arise at any time in those years? No. It is said that the policy embittered our relations with Russia. I resist the temptation to compare our relations with that country before and after 1890. Comparison is unnecessary and useless, and it will always redound to the honor of Prince Bismarck that he knew how in difficult times to maintain our relations with Russia on a good and friendly footing, make them useful in case of war, and serve indirectly to the maintenance of peace. History will place these services in a still clearer light than I have done today. [Cheers.] But it seems like attempting to depreciate and undervalue Prince Bismarck's services to assert that prior to 1890 these relations only rested upon the fragile pedestal of agreements which needed to be renewed from time to time. Our relations with Russia now rest upon a firmer basis, on the friendship of the reigning families, on the love of peace of the sovereigns, on the government's observance of treaties, and on the mutual desire to see them respected. When our archives are opened it will be shown that after 1890 German policy successfully strove to maintain relations with Russia on this basis and that no serious political differences have arisen."

Relations of France and Russia.

"It was said," Baron Marschall continued, "that we were a strong rampart of the west in 1890. But I would remind you that in 1887 Boulangism had a powerful hold and that the dangers then threatening have since returned. That Russia never supported an unprovoked disturbance of the peace holds good now as then. Nor is there any foundation for the attempt to make Germany's policy in 1890 responsible for the present Russo-French relations. The suggestion that Prince Bismarck's treaty had the power to drive a wedge between great nations having many interests in and beyond Europe is a gross exaggeration. Moreover, if the dreibund did not hinder Germany from concluding a convention with Russia, why should the latter be prevented from seeking a rapprochement with another power and thus securing a reinsurance for itself? If Russia has made an alliance with France we have no cause for astonishment. The relations between Russia and France do not date from 1890, but began in the seventies. They developed since and concurrently with the consolidation of the French system of government, and even before 1890 this development had not been suspended. In fact, it then attracted more attention in political and military circles than it does now. The idea that the duty of Germans is to divide two great nations never existed. It would cost us sacrifices that we could not afford.

Have a Serious Side.

"These complaints and reproaches have another serious side. They invest those relations with a significance which hitherto only our enemies have sought to attach to them. Therein lies a warning to revert to the quiet and observant attitude befitting the circumstances and our dignity. Those questions which today are at the forefront of political interests and the solution of which it is probable will take years, render it extremely improbable that any continental power wishes to create an occasion for conflict, which would immediately cripple its strength for their solution. Our over-sea interests especially impel us to coöperate in the future with the same powers as hitherto.

"Germany will faithfully and undeviatingly adhere to the dreibund and will cultivate friendly relations with Russia, on the basis of maintaining friendly relations with the other powers, by respecting their rights in the same measure that they respect ours, and being ever ready on our side to throw our influence into the scales for peace.

"Taking our stand on this policy with full confidence in our defensive strength, we are always resolved to proclaim abroad the unity we owe to our great Emperor and his great Chancellor. We calmly devote ourselves to the cultivation of material and intellectual good, and can face the future with full confidence."

Dr. Lieber, who followed the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the Centrists were not entirely satisfied that the Russo-German agreement was compatible with the spirit of the dreibund.

Baron von Manteuffel, the next speaker, said he failed to see why the agreement was not renewed. It was satisfactory, he said, to hear that Germany's relations with its allies are unimpaired, and that its relations with Russia are on the best footing, as they are more important to Germany than those of the other powers.

Dr. Ennecierus, National Liberal, observed that Germany's right to conclude a special agreement with Russia was indubitable, and its allies, he added, knew that Germany's relations with them were not solely based upon formal treaties.

Richter Attacks Bismarck.

Herr Richter, the Radical leader, urged that the agreement ought at least to have been communicated to the dreibund powers. Continuing, he said that the relations between Germany and Russia had constantly improved since 1890. Therefore, whence did Prince Bismarck derive his information that British influences had been at work. He also said that he hoped Count Herbert Bismarck would defend his father against the assumption that he, on bare conjecture, had represented the German crown as a marionette, pulled directly by British influences. [Leftist cheers and uproar on the Right.]

"In any case," continued Herr Richter, "the revelations were a gross breach of trust."

Count von Mirbach, the agrarian leader, expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, had acknowledged Prince Bismarck's services, and the Count agreed with the Minister mentioned except in the latter's opinion of the value of reinsurances. He would rejoice to see the government return to such agreements, and, he added, Prince Bismarck by the revelations had done the German people a great service. The suggestion that they were directed against the crown, added the agrarian leader, were "the height of insolence and baseness."

Liebknecht Scores Bismarck.

Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, responded to Count von Mirbach's remarks by opening an attack upon Prince Bismarck, saying that as little was known of the object of Bismarck's revelations as those underlying the practice of a confirmed criminal. He concluded by saying:

"We must abolish the old diplomacy which was so powerful a factor in shaping events when Bismarck was an active part in politics."

Count von Kardorff declared his confidence in Prince Bismarck, from whom he said the people were accustomed to expect startling words and startling deeds. The Liberal-Conservatives were convinced that Bismarck only had in view the weal or woe of the Fatherland. [Leftist cries of "Woe."]

Count von Kardorff continued that Prince Bismarck doubtless recognized the necessity of the revelations. His enemies might not be able to perceive this, but his followers were still counted by the millions.

Herr Paasche (National Liberal) said the imputation that Bismarck was actuated by personal motives would revert upon its originators. His revelations had been so much cold water upon French enthusiasm.

Herr Richter (Liberal) expressed the satisfaction of his party with the explanations offered by the government.

At the close of the debate Count Herbert von Bismarck, replying to personal remarks, said that after Prince von Hohenlohe's statement discussion became purely objective, and his sense of propriety forbade him to say anything.

The Reichstag then adjourned without any vote being taken on the question.

The discussion of the Bruzewitz incident, involving the case of an army officer who ran a laboring man through the body with his sword because his chair in a café had been inadvertently jostled by the workman, is fixed for tomorrow.

Artificial and Wearisome.

London, Nov. 17.—Special dispatches from Berlin to the morning papers concur in the opinion that yesterday's debate in the Reichstag was artificial and wearisome, with a view of avoiding the irritation of Prince Bismarck and the necessity of not revealing diplomatic secrets. Baron Marschall, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, according to these dispatches, was obliged to execute a sort of egg dance, and he succeeded so well in avoiding thorny questions that he offended nobody and left the House almost as wise as it was before.

VENEZUELA TO FORMALLY ASSENT.

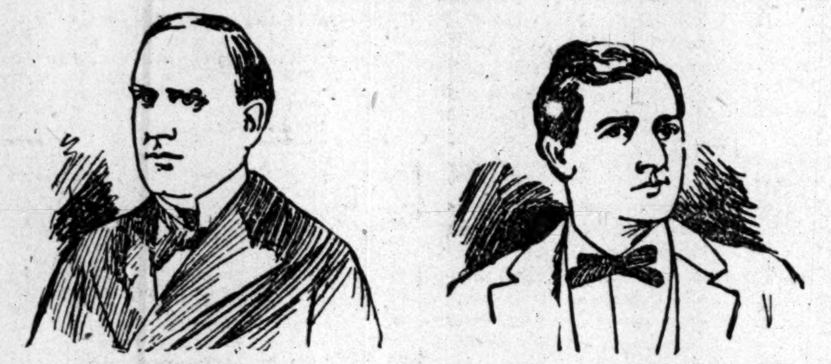
Will Empower Her Plenipotentiary to Sign a Treaty.

London, Nov. 16.—It is understood that the next step in the Venezuelan affair will be that Venezuela will empower her Plenipotentiary to settle and sign with the British Plenipotentiary a treaty referring the boundary dispute to arbitration. It is suggested that the treaty will be signed in Washington.

Dervishes Make a Raid.

Suakin, Nov. 16.—Dervishes have raided the country in the vicinity of Tokar, killing five, and also looting a number of cattle. Troops have been dispatched in pursuit of the raiders.

ENGLISH PICTURES OF M'KINLEY AND BRYAN.



THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

"FOUGHT WELL, BUT FAILED."

The above cuts are taken from the London Weekly Sun. The first is supposed to represent Maj. McKinley and the other Mr. Bryan.

DE LOME FORESEES WAR.

SPANISH MINISTER FEARS THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Looks for More Open Sympathy with the Cubans, Which Spain Will Not Stand—All Depends on Weyler—If He Does Not Gain a Decisive Victory There Is Trouble Ahead—President Is Holding His Message Pending the Pinar del Rio Campaign.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, was asked today by a friend the direct question:

"Do you believe there is any danger of a war between the United States and Spain?"

"It is possible," the Minister answered. "It would be a terrible one. One can foresee its beginning, but not its end."

This remark of the Spanish Minister, made in all seriousness by a diplomat of his standing, is remarkable. It admits the tension in the relations of the two countries, and shows the spirit of desperate bravado that would push Spain to war with the United States is not confined to the Spanish common people, but even affects those high in authority, who are better acquainted with this country's resources and power.

Señor De Mome is far more inclined to believe war possible than is generally supposed in diplomatic circles. With Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney directing affairs Spain had the comforting assurance that no matter how much Congress might favor intervention in Cuba, or how loudly the people might clamor for "free Cuba," nothing distasteful to her would be done.

Spain's Minister has not so much confidence in the next President or the next Secretary of State. It is feared at the Spanish Legation a desire for popularity may move the new administration to actively aid the insurgents, in which case the Spanish pride will rebel, and trouble may result.

The Spanish Minister believes the revolt of Cuba is the beginning of trouble with all the West India islands, and that England and Holland are watching their colonies with ill-concealed uneasiness.

The rumor the Spanish Minister is to be recalled is reiterated today from an authoritative source. He is dissatisfied because of the costliness of Señor de Lome's service.

Lee Confers with Olney.

Consul-General Lee spent exactly ten minutes this afternoon in consultation with Secretary Olney, and the same length of time with Assistant Secretary Rockhill. Had there been any particular crisis in Cuban affairs the Consul-General, who is not only a consular but a quasi-diplomatic officer, would have kept within call at the department during the entire day.

The interview which he gave out on Saturdty night, coupled with the talk with Secretary Lamont given in THE TRIBUNE a week ago, has disposed of the war scare effectually and left the situation where it is dependent absolutely on some hostile act taken by Spain.

THE TRIBUNE's special from Jacksonville, Fla., reporting that a fierce battle was in progress in Pinar del Rio was telegraphed back here today, and was made the subject of much anxious comment. The truth is that the whole possibility of trouble with Spain at the present time rests on the success or failure of Weyler's operations in Cuba. If he succeeds in defeating Maceo or in making a fairly successful campaign the Spaniards will have no cause for picking up a row with this country.

Weyler's Failure Might Mean Trouble.

If, on the other hand, Weyler is defeated or fails to make any impression on the insurgent forces, he will surely be recalled, and then it is expected Spanish resentment against the United States, which has been held in check hitherto, will break loose in such a way that President Cleveland's patience will give way.

Gen. Weyler has all the troops that he can use. There are over 200,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and the force under the Captain-General in his present operations in the field in person is over 60,000 men. Maceo, against whom he is now operating, has under him, it is estimated, about 7,000 men. Spain having fulfilled all of Gen. Weyler's wishes as to troops, now expects results from him.

It is the hope of Gen. Weyler that he will be able to score a decided victory before the assembling of Congress Dec. 7. Spain fears adverse action by that body soon after it meets, and has urged Gen. Weyler to demonstrate his ability to crush the rebellion within the next two weeks if possible.

There are now but few visitors admitted to see the President, as he has begun drafting his message to Congress. This is a laborious operation, as the President disdains the assistance of stenographers to a large extent, and the rough draft of his message is almost invariably in his own hand.

Message Awaits Cuban Developments.

The situation in Cuba is such that the paragraph devoted to affairs there will not even be outlined until a few days before the meeting of Congress. The President is put in a peculiar position owing to the fact that he is obliged to justify his policy of non-interference. The resolution passed by Congress in April consists of two separate sections. The first contains an official declaration that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and the United States should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. The second paragraph of the resolution expresses the opinion of Congress that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

President Cleveland is therefore put in a position where in his message he must justify himself for not having accorded belligerent rights to the rebels. He must be able to show that Congress was mistaken when it expressed the opinion that a condition of public war existed in Cuba sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency.

President's Awkward Position.

It would be a very awkward thing if the President should base his message on the fact that the insurgents had never as yet fought a pitched battle, and then after the paragraph was written they should overwhelm Weyler and demonstrate by force of arms the fact that they had military control of the island, and that the Spaniards were in effect besieged in the cities and along the line of the military trocha.

The resolution passed by Congress was of the kind known as concurrent, and hence was not presented officially to the President for his signature or disapproval, but it is printed officially in the session laws issued by the State Department, and the President cannot ignore it very well when he comes to present his message to Congress, which it is presumed is a report of the condition of the United States and of its interests at home and abroad. So much depends on the issue of Weyler's present campaign that it can hardly be said the administration has at present any definite policy in regard to Cuba. Up to the present time President Cleveland does not consider that the insurgents have established their right under the usages of international law to be treated as belligerents. Unless the situation changes he will so report to Congress, and will thus take issue with that body which has already declared that war exists between Spain and the government established by the patriots.

No Question of Independence.

At no time has there been any question before the administration of the recognition of the independence of the island. That could only come when the insurgents were practically in possession of the settled portions of the island, including a number of the chief cities, but a recognition of belligerency could take place at any time without involving the question of independence in any way. A proclamation granting belligerent rights to the insurgents would not be an act in itself hostile to Spain, but a recognition of independence would be practically a declaration of war against Spain itself until such a time as the mother country herself recognized the independence of the colony. It is not believed that the President or Secretary Olney has paid any particular attention to the second branch of the resolution passed by Congress, for it would be little short of an insult to tender to Spain the good offices of the United States in the direction of securing the independence of Cuba. Of course, if the President did not believe the Cubans were entitled to the ordinary privileges of belligerents and if he refused to recognize officially the fact that any war at all existed in the island he could not take steps in the direction of independence.

Military Activity Not Denied.

There is no attempt to deny either at the War or Navy Department that special efforts have been made not only during the last month, but all summer, to place both the offensive and defensive military establishments in the best possible shape to meet any emergency. This has been a matter of common prudence, and while the people at large were excited over the election the commandants of the various navy yards were pushing work on ships under their control and the officers of the engineer corps of the army were using every endeavor to push the work of coast defense.

Whether there is any trouble with Spain or not, it is a fortunate fact for the people of the United States that more has been done on sea coast fortifications during the year 1896 that in all the years since the war, and for the first time in a generation officers of the army are able to predict that if the present system is continued the principal cities of the United States will during the coming year be fairly well protected against destruction, invasion, or capture.

Statement by the President.

To a Senator who called to inquire with respect to the administration's attitude toward Cuba President Cleveland replied that the position of this government was, as stated in his last annual message to Congress, one of traditional sympathy with a people struggling for autonomy and freedom, but nevertheless this government felt that it was its plain duty to honestly fulfill every international obligation. The President further said that every precaution had been taken so that, if occasion should arise in Cuba, the United States could assert itself with force, but he did not think that occasion would arise.

Maceo Full of Confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—Señor Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, has received a letter from Gen. Antonio Maceo, under date of Nov. 7.

"You need have no uneasiness about me," says Maceo in his letter. "Even in the case that Weyler could direct against us such an enormous army that I could not meet it in the field in open battle, as I have done with success now, I will resort to guerrilla warfare and dividing my troops into small bodies of fifty men each, I will give hard work to even 200,000 soldiers. While Weyler was preparing his trocha I was making mine also."

Maceo describes immediately after these words what he means by his trocha. It is a narrow passage through the mountains, and the only way in fact in which to reach the strong position where the Cubans have their supplies of ammunition and the factories for making powder and cartridges. The Spanish troops, Maceo says confidentially, cannot get to the Cuban stronghold. The passage admits only one man at a time in front, and besides that, in the space of half a Spanish league, the Cubans have built 400 trenches and sown them with dynamite bombs. If Weyler could force the pass, Maceo says, he would only meet destruction half way.

In the same letter Gen. Maceo gives news that he has captured four cannon and a great quantity of ammunition in last engagements with the Spanish troops, especially against the corps of Melguizo. "I had to store ammunition," he said, "for I had more than I needed."

With regard to provisions, he says that he is well supplied also, notwithstanding the fact that the Province of Pinar del Rio is not so well provided with cattle as the other parts of the island. But the inactivity of the Spaniards for long months while they expected to meet Maceo in the line of the trocha from Mariel to Majana gave time to the able Cuban General to victual and fortify his army.

Spanish Loan Oversubscribed.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—The government loan of 250,000,000 pesetas has been greatly oversubscribed. The sum of 350,000,000 pesetas has already been subscribed, and reports from numerous towns in the provinces have still to come in. The Bank of Spain has been obliged to open twenty special counters in Madrid, owing to the crush of subscribers, numbers of whom were only able to subscribe for a single bond. Capitalists in Havana offered to subscribe 5,000,000 pesetas.

TO STRENGTHEN OLD FORT CLINCH.

Battery of Artillery and Warship for Florida Coast.

Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 16. — [Special.]—It was learned here today from an official source that a battery of artillery is to be sent here to place old Fort Clinch, which commands the entrance to the bar of Cumberland Sound, in a better state of defense in view of the threatening condition of affairs between Spain and the United States. The same official also states that a coast defense vessel of the Minatonomah class has been ordered to take position here. The bar can be easily crossed by warships. It is supposed that the government is taking these precautions because Fernandina would be at the mercy of a hostile fleet.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN LONDON.

American Woman Reported to Have Committed Suicide.

London, Nov. 16.—A woman died suddenly at the Hotel Cecil today and it is reported that she is an American and that she committed suicide.

According to the Evening News, the woman was French, while her husband is a wealthy American, well known in New York City. The husband has received telegrams under the names of Mackay and Marriott. The couple had been married about four months. The deceased lady was about 25 years old and was exceedingly handsome.

London, Nov. 17. — The Morning states that the lady who died suddenly at the Hotel Cecil yesterday was a Hungarian, and was the wife of a New-Yorker whose name is G. W. Merritt. They arrived at the hotel on Nov. 8 and registered themselves as from New York. An inquest will be held on Wednesday. The landlord says the woman died from an overdose of medicine.

PRESIDENT DIAZ GREETS DOCTORS.

Pan-American Congress Opens at the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, Nov. 16.—The first session of the Pan-American Medical Congress occurred today. The work of the congress was divided into sections, those largely attended being on general medicine and therapeutics, ginecology and general surgery. The inaugural session took place tonight in the National Theater, which was splendidly decorated and illuminated.

The best society of Mexico, including many women, was present in the boxes and the display of jewelry was magnificent.

President Diaz, who attended with his Cabinet, made an address of welcome, and alluded to the gathering of American physicians as a means of promoting fraternal feeling among the nations of this continent. The Mexican Government, he said, was glad to lend the congress all the assistance in its power, and he hoped the stay of the delegates would be pleasant, and that they might carry away with them as agreeable souvenirs as he was sure their visit would leave here.

JONES IS KNOWN IN NEW ENGLAND.

Informer Possesses the Signals and Passwords of the Clan-na-Gael.

Amesbury, Mass., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Jones, the Irish informer, whose revelations in the English courts last week have created an international sensation, is well known among the members of the Clan-na-Gael camps in New England. He was in Lawrence, Mass., about a year ago when a convention of the order was to be held in Boston. He represented himself as a delegate from a Chicago camp, being possessed of the signals and passwords of the order. He was enabled to enter the meetings in many of the camps in the cities of New England. He was, however, refused admittance to the convention, as a majority of the delegates were suspicious of him. He protested vigorously, and referred them to several of the Irish leaders in Chicago. It is reported that he was for a time employed as a bartender in a hotel in Boston, where the members of the order used to spend their evenings.

Humbert Ratifies the Treaty.

Rome, Nov. 16.—King Humbert has authorized the ratification of the peace agreement with the Negus Menelek of Abyssinia. Emperor William has telegraphed his congratulations to King Humbert.

THIEVES ON A RAMPAGE.

THUGS ROB JOHN SCHINBERG AND DUMP HIM IN A GARBAGE BOX.

Footpads Take Charles Koba's Watch with His Sweetheart's Picture—Highwaymen Beat and Plunder the Rev. J. G. Bartholomew When Returning from Church—Several Suspects Under Arrest for Alleged Complicity in These and Other Crimes.

Footpads and thieves had a merry time during the last twenty-four hours. The list of robberies includes the following:

Bartholomew, The Rev. J. G., No. 409 North Robey street, pastor of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church; beaten by two men and robbed of $5 and a gold watch and chain.
Koba, Charles, No. 444 North Ashland avenue; robbed of a gold watch by three men.
Mercantile Warehouse, No. 16 Cass street; robbed of a chest of tea and sack of coffee.
Schinberg, John, No. 606 Larrabee street; beaten by three footpads into insensibility, robbed of 15 cents, and thrown into a garbage box.
Sullivan, Mrs. S., No. 62 Twenty-fifth street; purse stolen by young men who wanted to rent rooms.

John Schinberg, No. 606 Larrabee street, was held up by three footpads last night in the alley in the block bounded by Wisconsin, Mohawk, Larrabee, and Menominee streets, beaten into insensibility, stripped of his new suit of clothes, hat, and boots, robbed of 15 cents, and then thrown into a garbage box.

Schinberg was unable to make an outcry. No policeman happened along to lift the victim out of the garbage box, and there he remained fully half an hour. When he finally recovered his senses he found himself almost naked. In this condition he crawled to his home, where his injuries were dressed by a physician. His wrist was sprained and his face and body cut and bruised.

Loses His Sweetheart's Picture.

Three highwaymen robbed Charles Koba, No. 444 North Ashland avenue, of a gold watch which his sweetheart in Germany had presented to him years ago. He prized the timepiece mostly because her picture was pasted in the back of the case. Koba was surprised by the footpads within a block of his home. A revolver was held to his head by one of the robbers while the others rifled his pockets, but got no money.

The Rev. H. G. J. Bartholomew, pastor of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, was held up by two highwaymen near his home, No. 409 North Robey street, on Sunday night, and after being severely beaten was robbed of $5 and a gold watch and chain. Mr. Bartholomew was returning from his church. Lieut. Revere suspected Fred Langquish, No. 105 Samuel street, and Albert Shalk. Policemen were sent to the home of Langquish and found him in bed. Mr. Bartholomew's watch and some money were found secreted under the bed. At Shalk's home nearby was found the stolen watchchain. Langquish and Shalk were arraigned before Justice Severson yesterday on charges of assault and robbery and were held to the Criminal Court.

Burglars entered the Mercantile warehouse, No. 16 Cass street, early on Sunday evening and carried away a chest of tea and a sack of coffee. The night watchman found the warehouse door open and informed Hugh McGuire, foreman, of the burglary. Mr. McGuire hastened to the scene and discovered two men carrying away a sack, which they dropped when pursued. The bag contained some of the stolen goods. The men escaped.

Room-Renting a Subterfuge.

Two young men, fashionably dressed, called at the house of Mrs. S. Sullivan, No. 62 Twenty-fifth street, yesterday morning to look for rooms. While Mrs. Sullivan was out of the room one of the men, she asserts, took her pocketbook. She discovered her loss soon after the men left. At State and Madison streets she saw the men and called Policeman Quinlan, who arrested them. At the Lake-Front Police Station they gave their names as Charles C. Chadwick and Harold Guen.

John Christopher and Peter McDermott are locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with assaulting and robbing Charles Gerrard at West Monroe street and Center avenue on Sunday night. Early yesterday morning Policeman Larkin arrested William McGowan, alias Williams, and Gerrard's gold watch, valued at $150, was found in his possession. Christopher and McDermott were found in a saloon in South Green street. They ran out through the rear door, and not until a fusilade of revolver shots had been fired at them did they stop running and submit to being arrested.

Two men are locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station on suspicion of having been implicated in the burglary of the Rock Island freight-house late Saturday night. The men give their names as John Wiley and "One-Eyed" Flaherty. They assert their innocence. The goods which were stolen were recovered in a barn in the rear of No. 230 Sherman street.

HAVE ALL THE STORES THEY WANT.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Through Manager Keim, Deny Rumors of Two New Enterprises.

A report was circulated yesterday that Siegel, Cooper & Co. had purchased a building in North Clark street for a branch store.

Owing presumably to the presence of F. H. Cooper in Louisville, Ky., yesterday another rumor was circulated that the company was thinking of starting a branch department store in that city.

Isaac Keim, manager of Siegel, Cooper & Co., said last night:

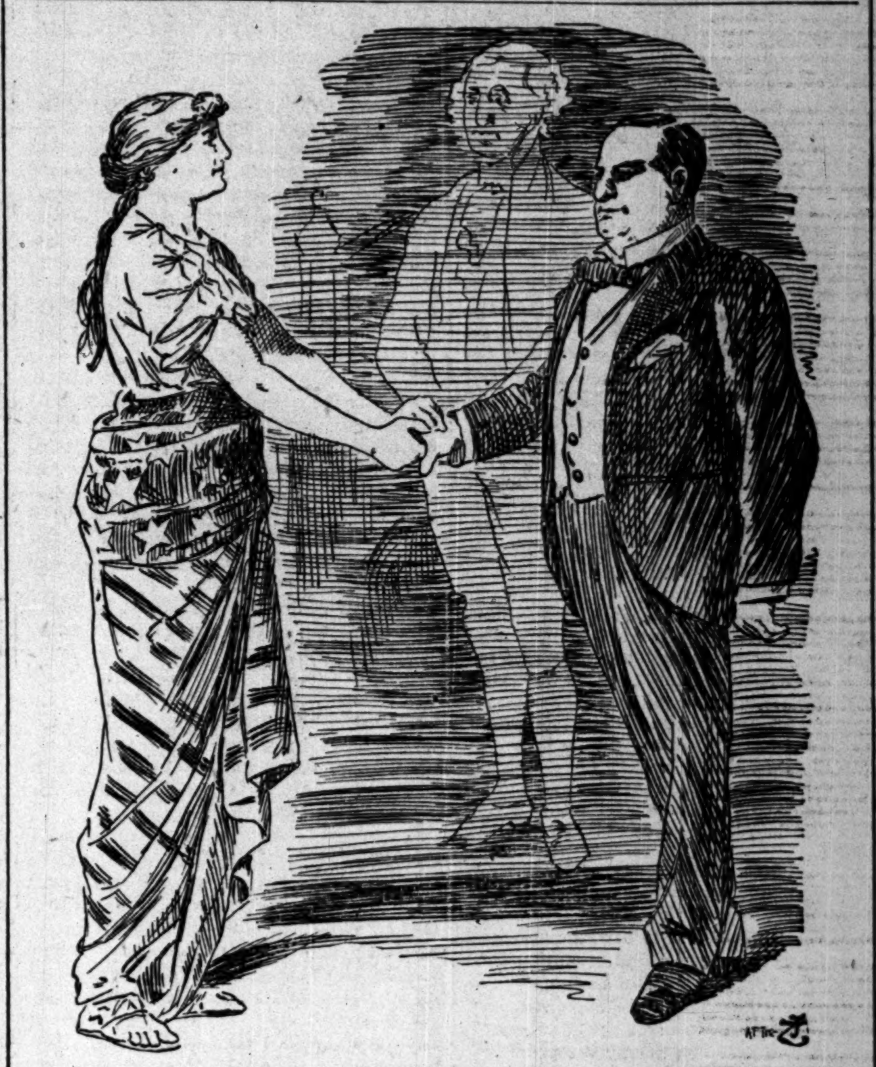
"Both reports are wrong. The firm has all the stores it wants."

Twenty New Guns for Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—The government has ordered twenty new guns of the latest pattern for the citadel, which will make it one of the strongest defenses in the world.

To California in Three Days.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago via the Northwestern line 6 p. m. every day. Office 208 Clark street.



MR. PUNCH'S FUNNY IDEA OF MR. M'KINLEY.

MOB SHOOTS DOWN A YOUNG MAN.

Crime Committed Near Ayershire, Ind., Is Quickly Avenged by a Body of Miners.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—At Carbon, a mining town on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, a young man named Williams committed a crime today and later paid the penalty with his life.

Williams' crime was committed at the home of Mrs. Paine, near Ayreshire. Williams then escaped on a freight train, but was soon followed by a mob of miners, who overtook the train at Carbon.

Williams was dislodged from the train with a lump of coal. He ran for his life across a field pursued by the mob, who fired many shots after him. At last a well-aimed bullet brought him down. The mob was upon him in a moment and filled him with lead. He was left in the road dead and word sent to the Coroner.

CHARGED WITH WHOLESALE MURDER.

It Is Thought Andrew J. Spute Killed His Wife and Five Children for Life Insurance.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16.—Andrew J. Spute was arrested today charged with the murder of his wife and five children. On Sunday, Oct. 25, Spute took his family boat-riding. By some means the boat was capsized. Spute alone could swim and all the others were drowned.

Shortly afterward it developed that Mrs. Spute's life was insured for $10,000. This fact prompted the investigation which resulted in the man's arrest.

The policy was issued by the Travelers'. It is claimed Spute has been leading a dual life. Miss Nellie Davis was arrested shortly after the man was incarcerated.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16:

Illinois and Indiana, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave in northern portion Tuesday afternoon or night, southerly winds shifting to northerly.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave Tuesday night with a fall of 20 to 40 degrees in temperature, brisk to high northwesterly winds.

Iowa and Nebraska, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave Tuesday, northerly winds.

Minnesota, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave in the eastern portion, northerly winds.

North Dakota, fair, continued low temperature, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Nov. 16, 8 p.m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.04	70	78	S.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.32	6	28	N.W.	....	Fair
Buffalo	30.04	58	60	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.16	54	62	S.W.	....	Fair
Cairo	30.20	68	72	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.98	50	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.94	64	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.22	64	70	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.08	62	66	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.90	66	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.92	66	74	W.	....	Clear
Detroit	20.00	60	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.96	58	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.90	34	44	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	30.06	66	78	W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.22	70	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.88	58	58	S.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.82	56	60	W.	....	Fair
Helena	30.12	10	24	E.	.02	Snow
Huron	30.16	16	44	N.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.14	66	70	S.W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.00	70	76	S.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.20	70	76	S.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.06	62	72	W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.72	46	50	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.22	68	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Montreal	29.98	28	28	E.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.26	64	72	S.E.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.30	68	76	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	30.22	60	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.90	60	72	S.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.02	58	64	S.	....	Clear
Palestine	30.18	72	78	S.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.22	62	68	S.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.90	68	80	W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.08	28	70	N.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.00	60	64	S.	.01	Rain
St. Louis	30.12	66	76	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.94	40	50	W.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.96	60	64	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	64	74	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	66	74	S.	....	Fair
Washington	30.28	60	72	S.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 56 degrees; 9 a. m., 58; 10 a. m., 61; 11 a. m., 63; 12 m., 66; 1 p. m., 68; 3 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 68. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.68.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

American Chirological Society, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, E. Dev Vermont, A. Dev Vermont, Charles H. Sergel, Annie M. Sergel.

Pferde Unterstützungs Verein der Südwest Seite von Chicago, Ill., at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Herman Jerchow, Fred Neumann, Fred Fischer.

The Commercial Letter File, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; manufacture letter files, etc.; incorporators, William Hall, Charles G. Mason, Marie L. Price.

The Irving Amusement company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,500; amusement entertainments; incorporators, Louis A. Gareau, George Slackey, Neal Chickering.

Frank McLaughlin Plumbing company, at Peoria; capital stock, $5,000; general plumbing; incorporators, Frank McLaughlin, Eva McLaughlin, A. J. Grimes.

The Johnston Grain company, at Beuson, Logan Co.; capital stock, $30,000; to deal in grain; incorporators, William Johnston, James Johnston, James Armstrong, Samuel O. McCullough, Charles D. Bowles.

The Farmers' National Chautauqua Association, at Springfield; without capital stock; to maintain educational institute; incorporators, Charles F. Mills, T. J. Crowder, B. F. Workman.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Shaughnessy, Maggie Mealon	29—25
Fred Witte, Minnie Schmidt	27—23
Samuel E. Wheeler, Nellie Johnson	25—21
Frank Kolar, Mary Konapasick	23—20
Louis C. Fisher, Ada McDowell	22—18
John Heinlein, Mary Cherwinski	51—56
Richard M. Gray, Frances Black	21—18
John Kruegel, Elizabeth Helmsoth	26—21
Rinhold Hahn, Annie Holveck	23—21
Clement Biggs, Annie Hofherr	29—30
Elof Herman, Mamie Holt	22—20
Charles W. Ingalls, Lydia Lesler	29—29
Thomas P. Ahern of Charleston, N. H., Mary Harrison	26—20
Louis Kennerk, Johanna Darrock	26—19
John Zimmer, Wanda Hau	28—20
Alexander Swan, Mary C. Choen	28—22
Henry C. Morford, Mattie E. Saffell	35—34
Joseph Lewandowski, Mary Cybulska	26—19
Frank Clark, Kittie Flynn	30—28
John Condon, Jennie Baxter	29—28
Carl Howe, Cornelia B. Oswald	26—21
William W. Aubry, Emma Kremer	22—21
Joseph Marshall, Katharine Reuter	23—21
Charles K. Landis, Mamie McDonough	25—22

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Michael Silhanek, Rosie Zak	25—21
Charles A. Glass, Luiha E. Brown	27—22
Edward Ford of Lancaster, Mass., Anna Ford	30—26
Karl J. Johnson, Marie Carlson	30—28
Martin M. Eldamore, Laura P. Brickson	35—30
Charles Rau of Fort Wayne, Ind., Okal Myers	30—27
Louis P. Henn, Margaret T. MacDonald	24—21
Heinrich Rubenkamp, Emma Bohn	31—24
Curtis E. Robinson, Caroline Bipper	23—22
Mathias Fous, Rose Weber	27—18
James A. Davis, Dora A. Tate	21—18
Elmer Greeley, Mathilda Powell	30—27
Fred Stoll, Catherine McNerney	22—24
John Carney, Polly Fairnsworth	28—24
Otto C. Gardner, Mary Schloan	24—21
Herman A. Kley, Lena Siekmann	26—21
John Quinn, Nora Cregin	26—25
William I. Keane, Mary Morrissey	24—24
Frank Kyas, Lena Seffner	27—20
Walter Adams, Mattie Ison	31—26
Ernesto C. L. Dragonette, Anna Sandangel	25—19
Thomas Dunn, Mary M. Doherty	31—24
William F. Metz, Eleonora J. Fischer	26—21
Aloysius B. Malecki, Augusta M. Hopkins	25—26
Samuel Labrecht, Lillie Bayes	29—22
Amron Harris, Rebecca Dingles	31—25
Charles T. Wing, Carrie E. Howe	46—37
Nicholas G. Jaskula, Maggie Paul	22—22
Andrew F. Sheahan, Victoria E. Casson	22—22
Charley Martinek, Fanny Bendl	23—21
Erik Colander, Alma Matson	24—21
Louis Heller, Mary Anthony	22—20
Piotr Kesy, Franciska Gorzynska	23—19
Jacob Geier, Mary Hell	23—25
Fred Reinhardt, Olga Mielke	27—18
Anton Larson, Mary Christensen	24—30
Joseph Cohn, Sarah Rothstein	26—20
Arthur Roth, Selma Anderson	28—23
George M. Perry, Mildred B. Ruby	23—24
John B. Osborne, Bessie Pratt	35—20

DEATHS.

BROOKLAND—Nov. 16, 1896, Mrs. Johanna Brookland. Funeral from 3850 Indiana-av. Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, to Oakwoods.

CROSBY—Caroline Blair Crosby, mother of Mrs. John C. Neely, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1896, at 3 a. m., aged 90 years and 9 months. Funeral from late residence, 4929 Greenwood-av., Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock, to Graceland.

COOK—Elwin S., Saturday, Nov. 14, 1896, aged 44 years. Funeral from his brother's residence, A. G. Cook, 186 E. Erie-st., at 1 p. m. Wednesday, Nov. 18. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited. Interment at Forest Home.

CORNWELL—E. A. Cornwell, Nov. 16, 1896, aged 78 years 3 months and 5 days. Funeral from his late residence, 4938 Wabash-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1896, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

HARPER—Sunday, Nov. 15, at 12, noon, Frances L., beloved wife of Mr. Alex. Harper, age 32 years and 3 months. Funeral from late residence, 462 46th-st., at 11 o'clock Tuesday, carriages to Oakwoods.

KEEP—Nov. 15, 1896, Phebe M., wife of Henry Keep. Funeral services at the late residence, 2014 Michigan-av., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Burial private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

LAUF—The funeral of Joseph Lauf, member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., will be held at his late residence, 555 Lincoln-av., to Rosehill, Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 p. m.

LEESON—Michael A. Leeson, Nov. 16, at residence, 5312 Jackson-av. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 18, 9 a. m. sharp, to St. Thomas' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WARDER—Nov. 14, 1896, Mary J. Warder, wife of John B. Warder of Oak Park. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 17, 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT OR SOME active officer or member of each silver club of bimetallic union in Cook County is called for 3 o'clock this afternoon in Room 2, 151 Randolph-st.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

The Eddy Family, Fred Hallen, The Lorretts, Florence Bindley, Mendoza Sisters, Mabel Casedy, The Two Denvers, Chris Lane, Rossow Midgets, Molly Fuller, Thompson and Johnson, Madame Chester, James McAvoy, Behan and Dakin, Harry Armstrong, Sweeney and Wolford.

PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Helene Mora, The Four Cohans, Billy Carter, Harris and Walters, Charles Sweet, Helf and Yost, Harry Fenton, Culhane and St. Felix, Johnny Wild, Thorne and Carleton, Newsboys' Quintet, Conroy and Ritchie, May La Verne, Schafer and Clark, Tambourine McCarty, The Two Burtons.

PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

THE COLUMBIA—Evenings at 8.

See M'KINLEY. The Empire State Express. Joseph Jefferson.

PALMER COX'S ...BROWNIES... and the Wonderful BIOGRAPH.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Beginning Sunday Night—Thanksgiving Week.

MAY IRWIN | THE WIDOW JONES.

Matinee Thanksgiving and Sat. Seats on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—WILL J. DAVIS.

A... POPULAR SUCCESS. | BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S Best Play, THE — WHITE SLAVE.

Next Sunday—Eddie Foy in "Off the Earth."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

COME TONIGHT AND LAUGH AT

JOLLY NELLIE McHENRY

In H. Grattan Donnelly's Latest Comedy Success,

A NIGHT IN NEW YORK

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Special Performance Next Sunday Night. Monday, Nov. 23—Evans and Hoey, A Parlor Match with Anna Held.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Tonight.

THE STODDARD LECTURES.

TONIGHT at 8, WED., THURS. AND FRID. EVE'GS, MATINEE SATURDAY.

OLD AND NEW RUSSIA

Res. Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Next and Last Week—ATHENS AND VENICE.

McVICKER'S—40th Year.

Last Week. Matinee Tomorrow at 2.

The brilliant and successful operatic comedy by the Paultons, authors of "Erminie," "Niobe," etc.

DORCAS

Wed. and Sat. Matinee.

Sunday, Nov. 22, "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF MISS BROWN." Matinee Thanksgiving Day. A new puzzle will be given free to every applicant at the Box Office.

HOPKINS' SOUTH SIDE THEATER.

HOPKINS

THE LATEST AND FINEST EDISON WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES.

Elaborate Production of the Great Drama, THE SEA OF ICE.

HOLCOMBE & CUSHMAN, ELECTRIC QUARTETTE, LA PETITE FREDDIE, KELLY & BURGESS, and Many Other Excellent Entertainers.

PALMER'S GREAT NORTHERN THEATER.

Jackson Street.

A. M. PALMER..................Sole Manager.

Handsomest and Safest Theater in America.

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

"HEARTSEASE"

By Charles Klein and J. I. C. Clarke, with A. M. Palmer's Company, led by Mr. HENRY MILLER. Carriages at 10:45; Jackson-st. Seats one week in advance. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Next Week—LILLIAN RUSSELL.

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION.

Ideal Park Racing Association, Ideal Park, Wis.

Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine.

Beginning at 2:15 p. m.

Special express trains direct to track in 50 minutes, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, leave Union Depot, stopping at Western-av., at 11:40 a. m., 12:15, 12:40, and 1:00 p. m. Returning, leave track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races.

Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains. One Dollar

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

HOOLEY'S—Every Ev'ng at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.

The Celebrated English Artist, Mr.

ALBERT CHEVALIER

And Company of Entertainers.

Under the Management of Mr. Charles Frohman.

AUDITORIUM.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 20, 2:30.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 8:15.

POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved seats on sale at Box Office, Inter-Ocean, and Lyon & Healy's.

Matinees Daily. SCHILLER. Matinees Daily.

CINEMATOGRAPHE

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Forty-first semi-annual reunion and reception of candidates will convene in the Preceptory of the Rite, Masonic Temple, Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, and continue on Wednesday and Thursday following. The candidates are requested to be prompt in attendance.
GIL. W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

THE Senatorial fight seems to be a hit or miss affair with at least one candidate.

HAS THIS wave of summer any connection with that other celebrated and newly acquired wave?

IT has not been so much a question "how Bryan got it," but "where he got it," and everybody knows the answer to that.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is now kept busy denying law partnership rumors. He thinks the strange bedfellow business has gone far enough.

SOMETHING must be amiss with the "church authorities," for no new distinguished prelate has "incurred the displeasure of Rome" for several days.

ITALY having carried the war into Africa has now carefully carried it out again, having acquired in the process a wholesome respect for that celebrated potentate, Menelek.

ADVICES from Havana indicate that Gen. Maceo will resume his interrupted series of death scenes as soon as Weyler can settle himself quietly again in the telegraph office.

THE joyous company of enthusiasts who made life miserable for the sedate citizen by talking politics on street corners resumed activity yesterday by discussing the "is-it hot-enough-for-you" question.

AN outburst of patriotism is shown in Spain in the eagerness of the people to help float the popular loan. If the securities are watered as liberally as previously they should be floated without difficulty.

A HARLEM minister has contributed a valuable addition to religious literature by proving to his own satisfaction the "story of Jonah." He should perfect the project by proving that he is not easily satisfied.

MR. BRYAN having opened the campaign of 1900 should now devote himself to the campaign of 1904 and any number of other future campaigns. If the process diverts him it surely concerns no one else, and is harmless.

SENATOR BRICE'S determination to make Chicago a headquarters for one of his railroad enterprises may conceal a subtle purpose to enter the lists for future Senatorial honors in Illinois. The Senator's ubiquity must be held in respect always by politicians in any State.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened dull and featureless. Local stocks were weak and dull. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 70 to 90 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were fairly active, but heavy. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday December wheat closed ¾ cent lower, May corn and oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley easy, flaxseed 1 cent lower, January pork 10 cents lower, lard 12½ cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

THE many friends of Mr. George R. Peck, the well-known General Counsel of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, will regret the painful accident which happened to him yesterday, owing to the carelessness of a servant in a Washington hotel who left an elevator door open. While Mr. Peck's injuries are painful and possibly may disable one of his hands, his friends will be glad to know that he will be out soon and that he sustained no serious injuries. His escape from possibly fatal results was remarkable, and in view of this he will receive added and sincere congratulations.

A YOUNG man of Oshkosh, Wis., has won a wife by the simple device of parting with a few sections of an unwieldy name. He had been known as Luckaschenski until he attempted to impose this appellation on a young woman of prudence who objects to entering the marriage state so heavily handicapped. She said to him: "Cut it off for luck," and he accepted the advice literally and retained only the first four letters of his name. And so he became Luck and she became Mrs. Luck, and assuredly it will be the general wish that good luck may forever attend them.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 15,571,000 bushels of wheat, 5,670,000 bushels of corn, 3,282,000 bushels of oats, 831,000 bushels of rye, and 164,000 bushels of barley. Total, 25,518,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 22,658,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 61,008,000 bushels of wheat, 18,196,000 bushels of corn, 12,759,000 bushels of oats, 2,708,000 bushels of rye, and 6,250,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,085,000 bushels in wheat and smaller by 1,098,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 3,390,000 bushels.

IF the decision of a New Jersey Justice of the Peace be accepted as a legal precedent the cause of Populism has received a deadly blow. In the case in point a farmer has been judged a malefactor for wearing flowing whiskers in the presence of a goat, or rather several goats. The Justice sided with the owner of the goats by declaring that those amiable beasts were justified in mistaking the whiskers of the farmer for hay and in endeavoring to obtain possession of the supposed hay for an admittedly needed morning repast. The farmer had resented the attentions of the goats to the extent of having their owner arrested, and is now bitterly repenting of his rashness which has made it necessary for him to part with his whiskers or forever refrain from putting temptation in the way of innocent dumb animals. If the courts of the West follow up the decree of this New Jersey Daniel and similarly stand by the hitherto downtrodden goat it must follow that Populism will find the goat its most dangerous foe, and its energies will be wasted in defending its whiskers from the ravages of the brute creation. For there can be no Populism without whiskers, and it may develop that there can be no whiskers where there are goats.

A NEWSPAPER says that prosperity is not returning because a railroad corporation has laid off some of its men. No one promised that the election of McKinley would be immediately followed by the result that every corporation and every employer would give employment to more men or to the same number of men. It was promised that there would be a return of confidence, but it was not promised that this would happen within a week or two. It was expected that there would soon be signs of returning prosperity showing a betterment of employment. Such has been the case, and much quicker than any one anticipated. Here and there have been a few isolated instances where the reverse has been the case, but as an offset to these hundreds of thousands of men have been set at work. It is not to be forgotten also that the winter season is coming on when certain corporations are likely to decrease their operating force, especially if such corporations happen to be railroads which have but little to carry or less work than usual to do. There would have been still more of these cases had Bryan been elected. Within the short space of two weeks hundreds of thousands of men have gone back to work all over the country. Not one of them would have been employed but for the election of McKinley. Disgruntled Bryan-Debs-Altgeld papers may clamor that prosperity is not returning, but all the same it is, and the men going back to work are the only sign necessary to confirm the truth of the promise that was made. The only mistake made was in failing to see that it would be fulfilled so quickly.

JOIN THE POPULISTS.

Senator Marion Butler announces that those men, calling themselves Democrats, who voted for Bryan two weeks ago need not expect at any future election that Populist coöperation they had this year. His party will have no more such alliances. "The name of Democrat has become a reproach and a stench among the people.

"Either the Bryan Democrats must abandon their separate organization and melt into the People's party or they must stay by themselves, a weak, discredited faction, unable to carry a solitary Northern or Western State and only two or three Southern States."

Bryan accomplished a remarkable feat when he got the Democrats and Populists to act together this year. He managed to get the former party to abandon its gold standard platform and some of its other old principles and declare in favor of a currency which went halfway on the road to utter lack of value—a 50-cent dollar.

Bryan persuaded the Populists, who want a currency which is worth nothing, to meet the Democrats halfway and accept, for the time being, a dollar which was worth 50 cents. On this compromise plank and a free riot plank the two parties came together for the late campaign.

It was easier for Bryan to secure from the Populists the great concessions he did because they recognized him as one of themselves. They knew their principles were his and that he had voted for Weaver in 1892. They felt assured that if elected he would carry out their theories if he could and disregard the tamer theories of the Chicago platform.

The Populists do not believe in hard money of any kind, either white or yellow. Their simple monetary creed is that if the government takes a piece of paper and prints on it, "This is a dollar, secured by the faith and resources of the Nation," that piece of paper straightway becomes a dollar.

They do not specify in what it is a dollar—whether the government stamp on a piece of paper is to make it equal to a given number of grains of gold, or silver, or any other metal. They simply assert that the government stamp on a piece of paper makes it one dollar, or 100 dollars, or 1,000 dollars.

For these pieces of paper to which imaginary values are to be assigned by the government, just as children in playing their games attach imaginary and differing values to red, white, and black kernels of corn, the Populists have many uses. They are to be employed to pay the expenses of the government. Then it will not be necessary to levy any more taxes. They are to be loaned to the producers of agricultural products stored in government warehouses until the producers can get satisfactory prices for their commodities, if they do not spoil while being held for a rise. These pieces of paper are to be loaned by the government to men who have borrowed good money and given mortgages to secure the repayment of the loans. With these pictorial pledges of a slice of the "faith and resources of the Nation" these loans are to be paid off, and the lenders can make what use of their pictures they can.

The Populists scout the idea of redeeming paper money in gold or silver. They believe in redeeming paper in paper. When one engraving called a dollar is nearly worn out they think another new engraving should be given to the holder.

Holding firmly the crazy ideas they do, it was a great concession for the Populists to make to accept, even temporarily, a 50-cent, hard-money dollar. It went against the grain to do it. They will not agree to another such surrender of their principles.

Therefore the Bryan Democrats must go to the Populists or paddle their own canoe. It ought not to be hard for them to go. They have already gone halfway. It is but the first step that costs. The second one, which would take them into the gulf of fiatism, ought not to be difficult.

The men who believe that the magic of a government stamp can make 50 cents' worth of silver worth 100 cents can find no difficulty in believing that the same stamp can make a mill's worth of paper worth 100 cents. The stamp is everything with them. It is a veritable philosopher's stone which converts into gold whatever it touches.

The Democratic party has gathered up in the last thirty years a great deal of rotten timber. Most of the old greenbackers from Maine to Michigan joined that party and infected it. That element is willing, and has been for some time, to go over to the Populists.

So many Bryanites are ready to join the Populists and will do so now that Senator Butler has spoken that the others who voted for Bryan, believing in free silver, might as well go also. They could accomplish nothing if they remained by themselves—no more than the drys can.

Then what is to become of those Democrats who cannot swallow either Populism or free silver? The doors of the Republican party are open to them. They can join that party and vote with it against dishonest money and that other infamous doctrine called free riot, of which Altgeld is the special champion.

The Republican party stands today as in the past for honest money, the enforcement of the laws, and national sovereignty. It welcomes all who agree with it on those points.

WHY SHOULD KANSAS BE REWARDED?

The plea of a Kansas resident in a letter to THE TRIBUNE that his State be given a representation in the Cabinet of President McKinley is disingenuous and unconvincing. Why should any political favors be given to Kansas? Why should a Cabinet position be taken from a State whose people gave sound money and McKinley a majority, and be given to Kansas, which voted against both? To consider the proposition simply in the light in which it is made, that this Cabinet position is to be given as a reward, would inevitably bar out Kansas or Nebraska or any other State that returned a verdict against the cause of honest money. On the other hand, there is no such preëminence of ability among the men of Kansas as to make it necessary to go there to get advisers for the President. The wisdom of its statesmen is not so conspicuous as to invite preferment for the high places in the council of the Chief Executive. But the States that gave their Electoral votes to McKinley abound in men of marked mental and executive attainments, so that there is a veritable embarrassment of riches from which the President can choose his counselors. The result of the election contest furnishes added evidence of the caliber of the Kansas leaders in politics, if more evidence were needed to convince. They did not make a good fight. Some were timid, others were tinctured with bad doctrine, and on the whole they did not make a creditable showing. They certainly did not conduct their campaign in a way to warrant serious consideration as Cabinet timber.

It is a far-fetched suggestion, as made by the Kansas special pleader, that perhaps in two years the Kansas delegation may be needed in Congress by the Republicans, and that a "plum" given to Kansas now would insure the capture of this delegation. The Republicans have managed so that they can do without Kansas this year in Congress, and there is no reason to fear that they will require its support two years hence. But, in any event, a possible support that is so precarious as to depend on a marked political favor now could hardly be considered a source of much encouragement.

The trouble with Kansas and Nebraska is that they are degenerates among the States. They have swung away from sound and honest doctrines and embraced every folly and economic crime enumerated in the Chicago and Populist platforms. Kansas in particular is so infatuated with Populism that it has been decided already to hold a constitutional convention for the purpose of cramming the organic law of the State with these vicious principles as advocated by Bryan and Altgeld. What Kansas needs most is to go to some elementary school and learn the rules of common sense, and it must acquire this education without any coddling or petting by Republicans and without any incentives of office. It will be time for Kansas to broach the question of Cabinet or other positions when the State shows itself worthy of receiving rewards. It must first purge itself of those iniquitous doctrines before it can be reasonably recognized. It must emancipate itself from the leadership of vicious and shallow-pated demagogues, like Mrs. Lease and Bryan, and follow some honest Moses before it enters a claim for preferment.

HOW BRYAN GOT THE NOMINATION.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, recent Popocratic candidate for the Presidency and familiarly known as the Boy Orator of the Platte, has been set before the public in an entirely new light by Mr. James C. Dahlman, Chairman of the Democratic State committee of Nebraska and Mr. Bryan's confidential friend and adviser. How far Mr. Dahlman has violated Mr. Bryan's confidence by talking out in meeting it is not for us to say. It is more to the point what Mr. Dahlman has to offer.

Mr. Dahlman's interesting story, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, setting forth the cold-blooded manner in which Mr. Bryan secured the nomination, upsets many a popular fancy which has been woven about that gentleman. It has been imagined the Boy Orator's principal characteristic was his peculiar personal magnetism which rendered him distressingly, if not dangerously, fascinating, even to the degree of hypnotism. It was stated by his friends during the campaign that it was only necessary to exhibit him in order to harvest immense crops of converts. He was of the veni, vidi, vici order. Undoubtedly this was the motive of his zigzag journeys through the United States and of his famous hopscotch jumps around Chicago and its environs. It was also considered that it was this Svengali business that swept the convention off its feet and secured his frenzied nomination by a display of personal fascination, aided by the borrowed properties of a crown of thorns and a cross of gold.

This illusion has been ruthlessly swept away by Mr. Dahlman. It is possible he felt that he must explain how it was that his friend of the Platte slipped up so badly with his hypnotism and must account for those fatal official pluralities showing that where Bryan talked loudest and longest the pluralities against him were the largest. Whatever may have been his motive, he gives us a realistic picture of his candidate.

Mr. Dahlman shows that there was no accident, no glamour, no personal fascination about the nomination. On the other hand, it was cut and dried. The dice were loaded two years ago, and when Bryan threw them he knew the combinations on their faces. Mr. Dahlman shows us this alleged Democrat consorting with Populists two years ago in Nebraska. The political ingredients in his makeup were ninety-nine parts of Populism to one of Democracy. By his glib tongue and political dexterity he landed the free silver wing of the Nebraska Democrats plumply in the camp of the Populists—no difficult task. Then, two years ago, the combination decided to run him for the Presidency via the United States Senate, and as a stepping stone for the Senatorship they sat him on a tripod in the office of the Omaha World-Herald, whence he could manage the interests of fusion and at the same time look out for the interests of Mr. Bryan. He did not land the Senatorship, because Thurston was stronger than he had imagined, but all the time he continued sawing silver logs with the Presidential office in view. He flooded Nebraska with silver literature. He made close friends of the Teller-Stewart weeping silver Republican renegades. He set his facile tongue at work all over the trans-Missouri country. He was on a still hunt for free silver. When the Supreme Court upset the income tax he went for the Supreme Court. No one dreamed that he was scheming for the Presidential nomination, because he was kept in the background, and for a purpose. Meanwhile he went to the St. Louis convention ostensibly as a correspondent for his paper, really to study the methods and see what easiest captured a crowd. As another move in the game it was necessary he should be a delegate to the Chicago convention. How he secured it and sneaked in is a matter of history. No one, however, suspected Nebraska had a candidate except those behind the curtain. Of course, his own crowd put him on the Resolutions committee, which would give him the coveted chance for a speech. Then he schemed to get the last speech, and the committee fell easily into the trap. After a collection of dull, heavy speeches which had made the people yawn Bryan rose to close the debate. With vigor of manner, force of lung, ease of tongue, superficial eloquence, garrulous fireworks, he shot ahead and finally plunged into a peroration of borrowed metaphors which for very shame were bounded with quotation points in the official report.

But they did their work. Two years of long labor were rewarded, and then the people undid it. Nevertheless Mr. Bryan is still running, but long before 1900 he will have run down. Mr. Dahlman has destroyed the illusion. He has shown us the real Bryan—a mousing, scheming politician, and a defeated one.

PLEA FOR THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

The London Telegraph makes a melancholy plea for the preservation of the African elephant, and subtly invites the sympathy of Americans by pointing its appeal with a pathetic reference to the fate of the buffalo. It shows that at the present rate of destruction, which it estimates at about 40,000 elephants a year, the animal will become extinct in Africa within fifteen years. The total yield of each elephant to the wants of man is an average of forty pounds of ivory, and yet for this trivial return the reckless hunters are extirpating the living source of the commodity with a wanton blindness to the fast approaching and inevitable end of the animal's existence on the earth. "We might plead earnestly," says the Telegraph, "even upon the ground of estheticism and natural science for the protection in future of the noble beast, whose majesty and tranquillity of mien well become his silent haunts and philosophic, harmless existence. The ears of those, however, who massacre the innocent giant to cut from him material for paper-knives and shoe-horns would be closed to such remonstrances. The best hope of all who understand the value of the elephant for Africa is that even the most ruthless of his assassins may come to learn that they are destroying their own markets."

There is certainly pathos in this picture of the remorseless annihilation of the inscrutable giant of the forests, but it is doubtful if appeals to either estheticism or commercial interest will prevail to check the zeal of the hunters. The African natives cannot be expected to respond to any sentimental inspiration, and the spirit of avarice will be too strong to yield to any theories for the future which they cannot understand. England would be little more likely to be seriously moved by the prospect of the final destruction of the ornament of the African wilds unless it could be convinced that a live elephant was more valuable than a dead one. As this conviction would necessitate a definite limitation of the number of elephants that could be killed in a year or a limitation of the time in which they could be killed, and as there would be no means of enforcing any such enactment, even this hope must be abandoned as futile.

In drawing a comparison between the probable fate of the elephant and the accomplished extinction of the bison it is not possible to construct an exact parallel. The bison was a purveyor of food and a furry robe for the early settlers of the West, and the temptation to kill the noble beast for both these rewards was practically irresistible. These great prairie monsters, moreover, were destructive to telegraph lines and domesticated flocks, and were thus sacrificed in many instances in the interests of civilization and self-defense. But the elephant has but a small tribute to pay to man when dead, while if permitted to live it can be a potent factor, with its great power, in the development of the Central African wilds and finally surrender the ivory of which the greed of man now rashly despoils it before its time. The plea of the London Telegraph is justifiable and it is a pity that by no apparent possibility can it be successful.

BREAK THE ENDLESS CHAIN.

A correspondent, whose letter is printed in another column, asserts that the sale of bonds to cancel the greenbacks will bring the Populists into power in 1900. He asserts also that "there is no reason to apprehend any raids upon the Treasury in the next four years."

There may be no more such raids, but in spite of the assurances of the correspondent such raids may be made long before his four years are up if the facilities for making them remain. There is no reason to apprehend an immediate renewal of the demand for gold for hoarding purposes, since that grows out of a distrust of the soundness of currency. There may, however, be a demand for gold for other purposes, and the Treasury may be resorted to for that gold.

During the nine months ending Oct. 1 last the exports exceeded the imports by 129 millions. The balance of trade was largely on the side of this country. It was not obliged to send any gold abroad to pay for foreign goods.

But supposing next year, or year after next, the balance of trade should be heavily against the United States. Importations have been very low for a twelvemonth. The revival of confidence will stimulate them. The importers, seeing the increasing demand for goods, will order large quantities.

Supposing also that the price of wheat falls in 1897 owing to the better harvests in India, Russia, and elsewhere. Then there will not be such a great demand for American wheat as there is now, and the price may go down to 50 cents again.

Then the balance of trade would be against this country and the difference would have to be paid by it in gold. If the banks did not supply the gold which had to be sent abroad it would have to be obtained from the Treasury. If much gold should be needed suddenly there would be another "raid."

One important fact which must not be overlooked is that the custom-house figures of the value of imports do not give the real value, but underestimate it greatly. That is due to the fraudulent undervaluations practiced under the Wilson tariff with its ad valorem duties.

Thus the official reports may show that the balance of trade is in favor of the United States, when it is the other way, as would be apparent if it were known what the imports actually cost. Thus the declared value of dutiable imports during the nine months ending Oct. 1 last was 283 millions. The real value must have been much greater or with a favorable trade balance of 129 millions the excess of gold imports over exports would have been more than 9¼ millions.

With a heavy excess of imports over exports and a consequent demand for gold for shipment the Treasury would be resorted to. If much gold was drawn out timid people might get alarmed again about the stability of the currency and hoarding might recommence. The only way to replenish the reserve would be to sell more bonds.

Why not sell enough bonds at once and be done with the greenbacks before more bonds have to be sold to protect them? No Republican should be scared by that cry against "selling bonds in time of peace," which was first raised when bonds were sold with which to get the gold to begin resumption. The time when bonds are sold is a matter of no consequence, but they should be sold for some good purpose.

The debt of the government will not be any greater when the greenbacks have been funded, though the interest charge will be about nine millions more than now. That will be the price of absolute security in the future. The dangerous demand indebtedness of the government will be gotten rid of.

The man who owes a number of small debts, payable on demand, would gladly consolidate them into one debt, payable at some future date, even though he had to pay interest. Then he knows where he stands. He feels safe. The government—that is, the people—with 486 millions of demand notes out, and only 123 millions of gold as a reserve, cannot afford to run the risk of the sudden demand for the payment of one-quarter of its notes.

The government can afford to run no risks, for the consequences of a disaster would be so appalling. If it were to be unable to redeem in gold any of this 486 millions of greenbacks and Sherman notes, then there would be a slump in value of its silver dollars and silver certificates, which amount to 500 millions. There would be a sudden change from the gold to the silver standard.

The endless chain must be broken as speedily as possible, and the simplest, quickest way to do it is to convert the greenback debt into a bonded debt, and let the national banks, which will enlarge their circulation as the greenbacks are withdrawn, supply the gold when needed, just as they did from 1789 up to 1892.

THE VOTE OF INDIANA.

The vote of Indiana at the last three Presidential elections has been as follows:

	1888.	1892.	1896.
Republican	263,361	256,335	323,739
Democratic	261,013	262,817	304,975
People's	2,694	22,198	....
Prohibition	9,881	13,044	5,273
Scattering	......	....	2,357
Totals	536,099	554,394	636,344

Indiana is a close State. Consequently efforts have always been made there to get out every vote. The State has generally come nearer polling a full vote than almost any other Commonwealth. In 1890 the total number of males of voting age was 593,000. Some of these were not naturalized or had been in the State but a few months, and yet in 1888 Indiana cast 536,000 votes.

The figures show that a full vote was not polled in 1892. Only 17,400 more votes were cast then than in 1888, while this year's vote exceeds that of 1892 by nearly 82,000. There were a good many Republicans who would not vote for Harrison a second time and who would not vote for Cleveland. The issues of 1896 were so momentous that few Indianians seem to have remained at home. In eight years the vote of the State has increased 18 per cent.

MAKE no mistake. You will pay for the weather of the last two days later on.

IN his career as a minister the Rev. Mr. Vrooman enters now upon a wider stage.

AS TO Thanksgiving, the coal men are not feeling quite so certain.

OUR amiable Governor will notice with pleasure that Mr. Forman has been elected to an important and lucrative office by President Cleveland and has accepted it.

AN electric railway company in Brooklyn has had to pay $8,000 to a boy whose right foot was cut off by a trolley car. Estimated on this basis a whole Brooklyn boy would come high.

THE unthinking public knows little of the hardships of the Presidential office. In the fulfillment of his official duty Mr. Cleveland is now writing his last annual message to Congress and missing the finest duck shooting of the year.

IN the matter of Kentucky the Popocratic party's loss is the country's gain.

MR. MOODY estimates that there are 40,000,000 persons in this country who do not attend church. Mr. Moody is working against fearful odds.

FASHION'S decree is that women shall wear their hats this winter tilted a little to one side. As the season advances, therefore, the theater-going man will be known by his habit of wearing his head tilted considerably to one side.

THE horseless carriage may be considered a van courier, as it were, of clean streets.

WILL Uncle Sam his coffers fill by putting through the Dingley bill?

JUDGE GOGGIN has not broken out for several days.

THE best voting machine is the human machine.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Couldn't Understand It.

Mr. Wipedunks had been reading the story of Nansen's trip to the arctic regions.

"He claims he got up to about 87°," said Mr. Wipedunks, "but how could that be when his spirit thermometer, as he says himself, indicated 63° below?"

Not a Great Deal of Difference.

As he paid the bill for the sealskin sacque
The maiden's father said with a sigh:
"The summer girl is very dear,
But the winter girl comes just as high!"

A Desperate Case.

Salvation Army Girl (making the tour of large office building)—"Can I sell you a War Cry, sir?"

Frivolous Clerk—"My dear young woman, I can't afford it. It is all I can do to keep myself in cigars."

Salvation Army Girl (passing on)—"May the Lord bless you, young man—if possible!"

One Man's View of It.

"The thing for Congress to do when it meets," observed the earnest citizen who was explaining matters to a knot of listeners at a street corner, "is to pass the Bingley dill—I would say dass the Pingley bill—I mean, of course, bass the Dingley pill—or, rather, pang the Dissley bill—that doesn't sound right, either—bing the Passely dill—dang the Bissley—well, that's the thing for Congress to do, anyhow, and don't you forget it!"

PERSONALS.

Gen. A. W. Greely, the chief signal officer of the United States army, is making an official inspection tour of the West, and is now in Denver.

Col. Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall was elected President of the Pennsylvania Colonial Society at its annual meeting. He is the head of the Penn-Gaskell Hall family, which represents the oldest branch of William Penn's descendants. He is the son of an Englishman, who married Gulielma Christina Penn-Gaskell, a daughter of Peter Penn-Gaskell of Philadelphia.

Prof. Louis Vigoroux of the special school of architecture of Paris, who is making a tour of this country as a delegate from the Musée Social, Paris, for the purpose of studying the labor problem, is in Boston.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. Barrows, editor of the Christian Register of Boston, who has been elected to Congress, speaks modern Greek, and at a recent meeting of Greeks in Boston spoke to them in their own tongue.

Before Dr. Nansen started for the north pole the London Chronicle agreed to give him £5,000 if he succeeded in reaching the pole and gave the first news of his success to the Chronicle. In case he did not reach the pole he was to receive £2,500 if he sent the first news of his failure to the paper. As it turned out, Nansen's letter to the Chronicle did not reach it until the news was already published, and, therefore, the question how much money he should receive will be decided by arbitration.

Mrs. Creighton, the wife of the new Bishop of London, was at one time a familiar figure in Oxford society. Mrs. Creighton was Miss Elehn, the daughter of a Russian merchant, who had settled in London. On marrying the young Oxford don she became specially interested in the then youthful movement for the higher education of women. She joined Mrs. Max Müller, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Thomas Hill Green, and others in founding what grew into the Oxford Association for the Education of Women. Alike at Worcester, at Cambridge, and at Peterborough, she gave much time to the union of women workers, at the annual conferences of which she has been one of the most successful speakers.

REPUBLICANS ON TARIFF REVISION.

Would Amend the Wilson Bill.

The enormous popular plurality for McKinley is not a plurality in favor of a prolonged tariff agitation, conducted through schedule after schedule to the end, which is almost inevitably a compromise. The Republican party has received no so-called "mandate" to begin at the beginning and remake the entire tariff. Too much of our plurality came from the patriotic gold Democrats for us lightly to take upon ourselves the responsibility of acting as if the tariff had been the chief issue. The present law is a bad one, to be sure, and ought not to stand. But there are two ways of treating it—one by replacing it as soon as possible with a brand new law, such as cannot be passed without prolonged dissension; the other by curing its worst defects, by making it a producer of revenue, and then waiting to see how the country is affected and studying what further changes should thereafter be made. The latter way is the more prudent, and the one more likely to be tried.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Advising the Middle Way.

The tariff is, or ought to be, a matter of business rather than of politics. Every one concedes that customs duties must be levied in order to provide the government with revenue. This being a condition and not a theory, the practical business sense of the country ought to be capable of so adjusting tariff rates as to benefit this country the most and put the least burden upon its people. The advocates of protection are many; the advocates of a high or prohibitive tariff are few. There is a medium between a high tariff and an extremely low tariff which commands the approval of a large majority of the American people. If the Republican party is wise it will heed the wishes, not of either extremists, but of the great conservative or middle class of citizens.—Burlington Hawkeye.

On a Revenue Basis.

There is one cheering thing, which is that we hear no noisy demand for a general revival of tariff agitation of the old-fashioned sort. It is commonly agreed that if we have a revision of import duties it is to be made solely with reference to the national income, and not with reference to protection. But we are in no position to say that the Wilson tariff under the more favorable trade conditions that are to be looked for will not bring revenue sufficient for the Treasury's needs. That tariff has never had a test. Now that there is no political contest to warp the judgment it is likely that everybody will admit that the Wilson bill was not the cause of the hard times, and that the repeal or modification of it will not bring back good times.—Detroit Tribune.

Political, Not Economic, Reasons.

It would be unwise to plunge the country into a long struggle over the tariff. Just as soon as the Republicans begin to construct an ultra-protective tariff law the Democratic party will come together again in determined opposition, and in 1898 the opposition will be strong enough to capture the House. A junction of Southern and Western Democrats against ultra-protectionism would be formidable, and insistence upon an ultra-protective tariff would be injurious, if not disastrous, to the Republican party, now in a position, by judicious treatment of the tariff question, to control the government for many years.—Minneapolis Journal.

Give the Wilson Bill a Chance.

There are inequalities and abnormalities in the tariff act of 1894—some duties are too low and others too high—but let us give it a chance to reveal itself under normal conditions. These conditions will be here soon after President McKinley's inauguration if the people who are now demanding an extra session will subside in the interval.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Against a General Revision.

In opposing a general revision of the tariff the Dispatch does not oppose the protective feature. On the contrary, it recognizes the unmistakable will of the majority, which demands that this essential principle shall be maintained. The Dispatch does believe, however, that the people, having made their desires regarding the tariff plain, want the subject removed from politics and placed upon a purely business basis.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Republicans Know More Now.

Senator Sawyer is a veteran. His political life began over forty years ago. During that time he has seen many victories won by his party and he has seen the fruits of some of those victories thrown away by inexcusable errors. Therefore he is moved to observe that "reason and moderation in the hour of victory are prime necessities, and this is the lesson I would hold up after this election." That lesson was not held up after the victory of 1888. Reason and moderation were not remembered in 1890, and the result was a bad defeat in the fall of that year, and another in 1892. The Republicans will be wiser next year than they were six years ago.—Chicago Tribune.

Should Not Disturb Business.

If the present Congress does not take steps to provide revenues for the support of the government at the coming session it will be necessary, perhaps, for President-elect McKinley to call a special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress soon after his inauguration in March next. The daily deficits must be stopped. What would be the effect of a special session of the new Congress? Certainly it would disturb business and cause more or less uneasiness, which ought to be avoided if possible.—Cleveland Leader.

Square-Cut Fighting Wins.

Albion (Ill.) Journal: In the light of the election returns for Illinois there is something slightly humorous at this time in going back to the National Republican convention at St. Louis and recalling the bitter fight there made in the caucus rooms of the Illinois delegation against the adoption of the "existing gold standard" clause in the national platform. Mr. William Penn Nixon, editor of the Inter-Ocean; Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, the Hon. A. H. Jones of Robinson, and others who had imbibed too freely of the sophistries of Coin's Financial School, grew eloquent in their portrayal of the awful fate that awaited the Republican party if it were committed to the gold standard in its national platform. The farmers, these men were thoroughly convinced, would vote almost as a unit for the free and unlimited coinage of silver if they were forced to choose between that and the gold standard declaration. "Sound money" was their favorite way of expressing their preference. The majority of the Illinois delegates, however, stood firm for the "existing gold standard," and gold won; and it is a fact perhaps unknown or forgotten by the majority of men that Illinois cast the deciding votes in the fight over this the most important feature or plank of the National Republican platform. The decisive manner in which Illinois Republicans and sound money men of other parties have expressed themselves at the polls is gratifying to those who fought for the gold standard before it became a fixed part of the Republican policy. Any other declaration, whether it had been for "sound money" or any other indefinite form of expression, would have lost to the Republican nominees many thousands of votes. This question of a gold standard had sooner or later to be settled, and the Republican party has been the gainer by forcing it to the front and taking a firm stand on the side of honest dollars. It is significant that where the fight was waged the fiercest the Republican majority is in most instances found to be the largest. In Ohio, with the notable exception of a very few journals and a few public speakers, the tariff was more discussed than the sound money issue, and the vote in Ohio falls far behind Illinois in its plurality over the party nominees who stood for cheap dollars. The conclusion of the whole matter is that it always pays to take a firm stand and fight square out from the shoulder.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

Mr. Hanna's infernal conduct in keeping up the price of wheat after election, sending it higher up even, is the most startling evidence we could have of the tremendous force of the money power, observes the New York Post. He is doing it, of course, in the hope of damaging Mr. Bryan's efforts to reopen the silver campaign and keep the bimetallists cheerful and active for the next four years, but it must cost him and his money power backers a handsome sum. Moreton Frewen, who is still in this country, we believe, ought to figure out this sum for us. If he cannot do it, nobody can, for our native-born arithmetic men are babies at figures compared with him, as his "election forecast" showed. He carried in advance all the Central Western States, including Ohio, for Bryan, and is now seeing in McKinley's carrying of all of them by unprecedented majorities on election day a "handwriting on the wall" in favor of international bimetallism. Hanna sees this handwriting, too, and that is clearly the reason why he is holding up the price of wheat at such awful cost. If Frewen can expose him and make him quit, he will do the cause of bimetallism the greatest service it has ever enjoyed, for so long as wheat continues to advance, it will be impossible to reopen the campaign against gold.

* * *

The Indiana Republican Congressmen-elect have decided to refer all applications for postoffice appointments to the patrons of the postoffice, and elections will be held in every town and city of the State after March 4. Congressmen-elect have adopted this plan to avoid the responsibility of making appointments, and will recommend no one who has not received a majority of the votes of the Republican patrons of the office to which he aspires. This conclusion is said to have been reached through correspondence between the members-elect, and applicants have been notified of the fact. In some places where party workers believe they have performed special services, the decision is already causing much feeling, and more is expected to follow the elections. The Republican Senator to be elected by the coming Legislature will dispose of the patronage in the four districts which will be represented by Democrats.

* * *

A year ago Lord Salisbury, says the London Sun, found fault with Mr. Gladstone for his lament over the shame and ignominy which the powers had allowed a bloodthirsty tyrant to heap on their heads. He denied that the Sultan had put the powers to an open shame. So far from that being the case, "the demands of the Ambassadors in May last" (this was May, 1895) "have," said Lord Salisbury, "been substantially accepted by the Sultan. I saw somewhere over a great name the assertion that the Sultan had had a great victory over us. It was a very odd victory, because he gave us all we wanted, and I was very much puzzled at the opinion." Such was Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Gladstone twelve months ago. What a horrible commentary upon it is, adds the Sun, supplied by recent events in the Sultan's dominions that have horrified the civilized world.

* * *

Says an exchange: We find news in the Marshall County Democrat, a late Bryan organ, which is a more rational explanation than the alleged love of silver why Kansas voted for repudiation:

> Haskell County has been bankrupted by fee-grabbers. There are only 100 taxpayers left in the county, and their burdens are so heavy that they will let go and run the first opportunity. The people wanted to reduce salaries, and made a strong appeal to the last Legislature for a reasonable fee and salary law. As a result they got a law which made an increase in the fees and salaries of their county officers of $1,300 annually. Haskell County scrip is worth only 50 cents on the dollar.

The freely coined silver dollar would have fitted Haskell County's case to a cent. It would have been worth 50 cents of our present money, the exact value of Haskell County's scrip.

* * *

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has become one of the most famous of the schools for the education of the negro, and its President, Booker T. Washington, is recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the negro race. The school had a very puny beginning fifteen years ago. Today the institute owns 2,460 acres of fine land, thirty-seven buildings, some of which represent large expenditure, 265 head of live stock, an abundant supply of wagons, buggies, etc. The total value of this property is nearly $300,000. For the year ended May 31, 1896, the income of the institution was $97,716, donations from various sources making up $62,835 of the amount. The number of students in attendance was 867.

* * *

Where is the Hon. Coin Harvey, that mighty silver financier, in these solemn hours for so many gentlemen in his line of business? asks Editor Dana. Is he secreted in the caves of thought, preparing himself for even greater triumphs of mind than his masterpiece, "Coin's Financial School," was? Is he moping over the fact that his hoarded gold has not jumped up as he expected? Or has he uplifted his voice so high that it has not yet come down to the ears of an anxious world? Of one thing we may be sure: Wherever the Hon. Coin Harvey is, the finest silver thought is shining and rattling; and by the brightness and the sound of it all the neighboring geese are entranced.

* * *

We cannot think of any country, says the New York Sun, that would be much safer than the Republic of Bolivia in offering defiance to Spain by recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. Spain cannot get at Bolivia, which has had no seaport or seaboard since the cession of Antofagasta and the Litoral department to Chile, and which sits securely behind the Andes. Neither a Spanish warship nor the regiment Alfonso XIII. could get within sight of Bolivia, named after Simon Bolivar, who drove Spain out of lots of the countries of South America.

* * *

D. C. McCausland of Davenport, Ia., in looking over some old papers that belonged to his father, a few weeks ago, discovered a $4 bill bearing date of Nov. 29, 1775. The bill looks more as though it was made in China than in the United States. The paper has something the appearance of the Chinese paper, and the characters look something like Chinese characters. The bill reads: "This entitles bearer to four Spanish mill dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia Nov. 29, 1775."

* * *

In opposing a general revision of the tariff the Pittsburg Dispatch does not oppose the protective feature. On the contrary, it recognizes the unmistakable will of the majority, which demands that this essential principle shall be maintained. The Dispatch does believe, however, that the people, having made their desires regarding the tariff plain, want the subject removed from politics and placed upon a purely business basis.

* * *

"It's coming time for some clear-headed and courageous statesmanship at Washington," the Hartford Courant (Rep.) says. "We've a chance now to do great things. If the chance is neglected and we drift for the next four years, we shall be wrecked in November, 1900." The thing to be conditionally wrecked, it should be explained, is the Republican party.

* * *

A cable message from Hamburg (Germany) says that the first shipment of apples received there from Boston had just been sold at a remarkably high price. The Rochester Democrat thinks some bigger bugaboo than microbes will have to be devised to keep the Germans off of our pippins.

* * *

A correspondent of the Washington Post, who signs himself W. H. Lowdermilk, writes to say that the most important man in the country has been overlooked in the speculation upon Cabinet positions, and proposes the Hon. Robert Hitt of Illinois for Secretary of State.

* * *

Senator Lodge is named very often by newspapers all over the country as a possible member of the next Cabinet. The Boston Journal feels justified in stating that as a Senator of Massachusetts no Cabinet position would have any attraction for him.

* * *

The Charleston News and Courier says business has improved to a marked degree in that city since the election, and with the return of public confidence a surprisingly large amount of hoarded gold has found its way back into the banks.

* * *

Hitherto Philadelphia has been content if her policemen were 5 feet 7 inches in height, but now the city authorities have decided that they must have protectors an inch taller than that.

HOLDUP GANG ON TRIAL.

ORME, MONAHAN, DEMPSEY, AND SULLIVAN FACE JUDGE CLIFFORD.

Charge Is the Robbery of the New York Biscuit Company's Office—The Prosecution Refuses to Pass "Red" on His Promise to Plead Guilty to Assaulting Sergt. Sauer — Jesse Thames Gets a Continuance in the Crowell Case.

John Orme, Michael Monahan, James Dempsey, and William Sullivan, alias "Red," four of the quintet of youthful toughs who, with Jesse Thames, alleged to be the notorious "long man," are charged with having instituted a reign of terror last spring by robbing a half-dozen places of business at the point of the pistol, were placed on trial yesterday afternoon before Judge Clifford in the Criminal Court.

The charge upon which the first trial is to be had is the robbery of the office of the New York Biscuit company, in which $1,800 was stolen.

The police say they have pretty conclusive evidence that Thames was also implicated in this raid, but was on the outside, holding the team with which the gang escaped. He cannot be identified by the office force of the Biscuit company, upon whose testimony the prosecution in the case will largely rest. In consequence he is held to answer another indictment for the robbery of John H. Crowell in the holdup of Oughton's drug store, Sixty-third street and Madison avenue, in which the police believe they have an easy case against him.

Prisoners Wear Jaunty Airs.

The prisoners came into court with a jaunty air. Indeed, they didn't look half as dangerous as the Deputy-Sheriffs, who guarded them. Thames was decked out resplendently in a long-tailed coat and gold-rimmed glasses with a pink caranation in his button hole. A large "quid" of tobacco distending his cheek was the only thing that marred the harmony of his otherwise clerical exterior.

The others all looked neat and chipper, and seemed to take a real pleasure in being the cynosure of attention. Sullivan seemed particularly gay—only he was compelled to wear his natural red hair. The black dye, which he affected during the palmy days of his freedom, could not be obtained in the County Jail.

Sullivan seemed to have a poor appreciation of present peril; but not so his attorney, Timothy J. Sullivan Jr. He tried repeatedly to have the prosecution except "Red's" name from the present suit on the promise that he would plead guilty to an assault upon Sergt. Sauer of the East Chicago Avenue Station, who was wounded while trying to capture him after a North Side robbery.

No Favors for Sullivan.

But the effort was unavailing. Sullivan is considered by the police to be the most criminal of the lot, and neither Chief Badenoch, Inspector Fitzpatrick, nor Assistant State's-Attorney Ramsey, who is conducting the prosecution, would entertain the proposition for a moment.

The State wished to begin by trying Thames for the Crowell robbery, but John Heron, his attorney, asked for a continuance and got it.

At length the case against the other four was called, and then there was another delay, because Clarence S. Darrow, who is retained for Sullivan's defense, had not yet arrived. Judge Clifford overruled a motion for continuance and ordered the impaneling of the jury to be resumed. At the time of adjournment only four jurors had been accepted. These are:

Charles H. Morgan of Kenwood.
H. C. Grosse, No. 518 Fullerton avenue.
Charles Wagner, No. 428 Belle Plaine avenue.
William R. Mixter, No. 162 North Curtis street.

The attorneys engaged in the defense are John Heron, M. B. Gearon, E. H. Taylor, James Burres, C. S. Darrow, and Timothy J. Sullivan Jr.

Should the pending trial result in acquittal the other indictments will be taken up in their order. The police believe that good cases have also been made out against Thames, Orme, and Sullivan for the robberies of Jonathan Innes' store, Twelfth street and Ashland avenue, and the Ackerman butcher shop in West Randolph street.

There are nine indictments against the prisoners, each containing from one to three counts.

Thames' wife, formerly Florence Gordon of Detroit, sat within the railing yesterday, near her husband.

Attorney Heron gave notice that he would make a demand for the $65 which the police took from Thames when he was arrested, saying the prisoner's wife needed the money and was entitled to it.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY BEGINS WORK.

Judge Grosscup Warns Members Not to Allow Any Secrets to Leak Out.

The Federal grand jury began its session yesterday afternoon with a docket of sixty-seven bound-over cases before it. Inter-State commerce violations and the alleged beef trust are said to be marked for investigation. When asked about the intentions of the government Gen. Black, the District Attorney, declined to affirm or deny anything concerning the report.

Judge Grosscup in charging the grand jury, at the request of Gen. Black, said to the members:

"Frequently when grand juries are sitting in Chicago the public ascertains through the newspapers, and before the court knows anything about them, the subjects investigated by the grand jury and the indictments that have been found. Revealing the secrets of the grand jury room sometimes defeats justice. It frequently does an injustice to men who are under investigation, and whose names are dragged into the public prints when nothing comes of the investigation. I trust none of the secrets of this grand jury will leak out."

To prevent further leaking of grand jury proceedings Gen. Black placed the body in a room whose door is opposite his private office, and through which he could survey the entrance to the grand jury room. He required the bailiffs to keep the corridor cleared of all but court officers, and kept the witnesses confined in an adjoining room.

The grand jury spent the afternoon in hearing the evidence in three counterfeit cases. The principal one was that of James Halden and wife.

NEW TRIAL FOR MORAN AND HEALY.

Orders Issued to Bring Them Back from Joliet, Where They Have Been for Two Years.

Ex-Policemen Michael J. Healy and Thomas J. Moran of the Deering Street Station are to be brought back to Chicago from the Joliet penitentiary this morning. The remanding order, granted by the Supreme Court, together with the granting of the motion for a new trial, was received by the Sheriff yesterday.

The case was redocketed by order of Judge Hutchinson, who also issued an order to the Sheriff to return the prisoners to the County Jail.

Moran and Healy shot and killed Swan Nelson on the morning of Dec. 25, 1893. They have served two years of a fourteen years' sentence for manslaughter.

MAYOR ORDERS SEA WALL PUSHED.

South Park Board Will Probably Take Possession of Lake-Front Park Within Two Weeks.

Mayor Swift, after a conference with Commissioner Hodgkins of the South Park Board yesterday, ordered the contractors for the sea wall on the lake-front to push the work to its completion.

The conference was in regard to the board taking possession of the Lake-Front Park, and it is said the transfer will probably be made within two weeks. The board is anxious to take possession of the park this winter so the work of improving it may be begun at once.

The time for the acceptance of Jackson street expires tomorrow. The board meets on that day, and it is said will then formally accept the street.

To California in Three Days.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago via the Northwestern line 6 p. m. every day. Office 208 Clark street.

ODD TALES OF A CITY DAY.

W. HOSKINS, THE INVENTOR;

OR,

A Colored Policeman's Electric Motor That Is to Startle the World.

WASHINGTON HOSKINS, a colored policeman traveling out of the Twenty-second Street Station, is about to launch himself upon the world as an inventor and human benefactor. Electricity is the field of his operations. Tonight he will exhibit his apparatus at No. 2815 State street, the Chicago Flats, to representatives of the press. As soon as the world learns of its magic powers all coal mines will be abandoned, for fuel will not be needed. Steam engines of every description will be supplanted by Hoskins motors. Flying machines will be moved and lighted by them. Dishes will be washed and houses will be illuminated. All manufactured articles will be turned out at a lower figure than ever before. Goodness knows what the Hoskins device will not do. To the feeble mortal mind it seems to be a desideratum.

An ordinary quarrel flashed this great discovery on an unsuspecting world.

Hoskins called in a colored electrical expert to assist him—L. B. Rogers. Rogers had invented a bicycle lamp with the aid of one William Ridley, No. 3135 State street, also colored. Last Sunday night Ridley had Rogers arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Hoskins furnished his co-laborer bail. In signing the bonds he had to explain his relations with Rogers.

Then the great secret came out.

Hoskins was wary yesterday when asked for a few crumbs of information concerning his supposed discovery. It was gleaned that he uses glass jars and carbon and zinc cylinders, but the invention consists entirely in the substance which, mingled with water, he puts into the jars to produce the chemical action.

"I take two jars," he said, "containing the cylinders, connected by wires with a sixteen candle-power incandescent burner, and fill the jars with water. Nothing will then take place. But as soon as I drop my chemicals into the water, the light will blaze up as brightly as any you ever saw. Some of the material I use to produce this effect is stuff that you walk over every time you walk over a vacant lot. That is, it is vegetable matter.

"The electricity generated in this way is so abundant that it affords unlimited power as well as illumination. By multiplying the jars I can generate enough to illuminate this city and to operate every factory and railroad in its limits. I have generated 500 volts with the small machine in my room. As to the cost of doing this, I have concluded that it is not to my interest to speak any further than to say that the cost will not be more than one-half of what it would be by any other method."

Then he proceeded to tell how his invention would revolutionize present power devices and solve the problem of aerial navigation.

Mr. Hoskins has not yet patented his invention and is considerably perplexed to know how to raise the needed funds to protect it against the inevitable injunction suits without exposing himself to patent sharks and swindling partners. But he expects to make a break soon and take steps to secure a patent.

But to return to Rogers and Ridley. Justice Hall discharged Rogers for lack of sufficient evidence.

DEAD IN A RESCUER'S ARMS;

OR,

How Charles Robey's Suicide Succeeds, Although He's Lifted to the Pier.

CHARLES ROBEY, No. 1273 West North avenue, was floundering in the water of Lake Michigan off the North Pier yesterday when Oscar Larsen, No. 96 Thomas street, plunged in and tried to save him from drowning. Robey wanted to commit suicide and he succeeded.

The men struggled in the water for several minutes. Each time, when Larsen almost had rescued the drowning man, Robey would break away and disappear from the surface. Finally Larsen managed to get Robey up on the pier, but it was discovered that life was extinct. Robey was a cigarmaker. He had been unable to find employment. Yesterday morning he bade his wife good-by, and taking his fishing pole went to the pier. He had not been there long when he removed his coat and jumped into the water.

A note addressed to his wife was found in Robey's pocket in which he said he would kill himself.

IN LINE FOR BRIDEWELL;

OR,

The Shrewd Pilferings and Misdemeanors of a Gang of South Side Boys.

SMALL boys who grab everything in sight and run are making things pleasant these days for property-owners in the vicinity of Fifty-second street and Ashland avenue. They have hiding-places under the sidewalks into which they dart when pursued. It's next to impossible to catch them. If an angry citizen does nab one of the little rats he will be found too young for prosecution. So the days go by, each with its record of pilferings, smashed windows, and general misdemeanors for which there is no redress.

Among the victims of this swarm of Polish and Bohemian lads are Mrs. A. T. Snyder and Mrs. C. S. Green, who sell shoes, hats, and clothing in a store at Fifty-second street and Ashland avenue. While a reporter for THE TRIBUNE was talking with Mrs. Snyder at her store yesterday two heads were seen peeping in at the window. On going to the door the two little urchins made a pell mell retreat.

"They are continually at it," said Mrs. Snyder. "They go around in bands and wage their warfare against property on a systematic plan. Two or three will take up a position about half a block from this store. They will stir up some kind of a rumpus to divert attention. Then one will come into the store and pretend to buy something. While I am thus occupied another will sneak in the door and run off with a pair of shoes.

"Only a short time ago they bored into the scantling of the barn and got away with five cases of shoes which were stored in the room above. As a result of this take shoes sold in the neighborhood for 20 cents apiece. Altogether, their petty thefts and the windows they have broken have cost us over $200 during the last few months.

"Our neighbors have suffered also. If you walk up the street a little way you will notice window after window which has been a target for their slingshots.

"I have complained to the police again and again, but get little satisfaction. The boys are too smart for the police. When a bluecoat comes along the signal, 'Shiggers,' is given and the boys dive like rats into their hiding-places under the sidewalks. Even if they are caught they cannot be punished, for they are nearly all under age.

"I asked one of them if his father encouraged him to steal. He said: 'He tells me to grab and run.'

"They have looted every vacant house in this vicinity of its plumbing. It is a pity that boys as smart as they are should be allowed to become educated into criminals."

Capt. O'Neill of the police station at Forty-seventh and Halsted streets said the district was densely populated with Bohemians and Poles and the streets swarmed with youngsters who had nothing to do but work up deviltries.

"It is useless to arrest them," he said. "If we bring in a wagon-load of them one night it only makes them harder to catch the next night. Most of them are under age and we can do nothing at all with them. If we make examples of a few of those over age and send them to the bridewell the public complains of allowing such youthful miscreants to become contaminated with hardened criminals."

DECKHANDS WIN THE DAY;

OR,

The Sale of the Chief Justice Waite for $810 to Satisfy Employes' Claims.

LIBELED to pay the wages of its deck hands and other employés the poor old side-wheeler Chief Justice Waite was sold in the river at Clark street bridge yesterday for $810. The claims aggregate $1,500. The ancient excursion boat is valued at $4,000. The sale took place with due formality by order of the United States Court. C. A. Funk trod the deck with bidding money in his pocket, and became the purchaser. Deputy Marshal George Jones conducted the sale.

The steamer was libeled by Henry Waddick, a seaman, for $48 wages. D. C. Hansen, the owner, appeared by attorney before Judge Grosscup prior to the sale to have it stopped on the ground that he was ill, and that the claim of Waddick was without foundation. Attorney Cochrane, appearing for the libelant, informed the court that in addition to the Waddick claim he held other claims to the value of $1,500 against the boat, and was awaiting the sale to file them.

The court refused to postpone the sale, and directed that Hansen appear on Wednesday and present his defense, when the sale will be presented to the court for confirmation.

PASSING OF TWO "CABBIES";

OR,

The Deaths of "Old Put" (E. F. Putnam) and Elwin S. Cook.

"OLD PUT" and Elwin S. Cook, old-time Chicago "cabbies," are dead. "Old Put," or E. F. Putnam, died yesterday of rheumatism at the County Hospital. Mr. Cook died on Saturday at the home of his brother, No. 186 Erie street.

"Old Put" for more than thirty years had a hack stand at Clark and Madison streets, and his figure was as much of a landmark at that corner as that of Big Steve Rowan. Putnam was the oldest hackdriver in the city. He entered the business during the war, and since then he rarely had missed a day, until a month or so ago, when his infirmities began to tell on him. He then consented to go to the hospital.

Putnam was prosperous in the '70s, and had seven or eight hacks of his own. He ran a stable for a time at Twelfth street and Indiana avenue, and afterwards in Pacific street, near the police station. He was a favorite with the old-time Board of Trade men, and his earnings were high. He was absolutely trustworthy, and never talked about his business. In those days Wolfert's saloon in Clark street was the favorite resort of the Board of Trade operators, and all the patrons of the place knew "Old Put."

When he chose he could tell any number of stories of his work. During the fire he was engaged by a jeweler to carry a small trunk from the business district to the Northwestern depot, then at Erie and Townsend streets. On the way to the tunnel people showered property of every description into and upon the hack and ran along behind. He got $100 for the trip. The jeweler told him the trunk contained money and valuables worth $100,000.

On another occasion he happened to be the only cabman at the Illinois Central Station when an immigrant train came in. There were about fifty people bound for the Northwestern road. He put all he could into and upon the vehicle and then got a long rope and some forty others caught hold and went along to keep from getting lost. There was no transfer company in those days, and as the Northwestern train was due to leave in half an hour there was no time to lose, and, according to the story, those forty men gladly paid $1 apiece for the privilege of holding on to that rope.

Putnam was 65 years old and he leaves a family. He was a member of the Cabmen's Union and the union will conduct the funeral at 2 p. m. today from A. B. Russ' undertaking establishment, No. 161 Twenty-second street. The pallbearers will be:

Henry Moffitt,
James Brennan,
N. Henry Bonner,
George Withkowski,
Louis Robbins,
William O'Rourke.

The interment will be in Graceland.

The funeral of Elwin S. Cook will be held at the home of his brother, No. 186 Erie street, tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Interment will be at Forest Home. Mr. Cook had been connected with the street livery business for more than twenty years, and most of that time his stand was at the Leland Hotel. For the last two or three years he was in partnership with Cabman John Maher and made night stands at THE TRIBUNE corner.

DROWNED IN PARK LAGOON;

OR,

The Mysterious Disappearance of Dora Medinger Solved by the Police.

DORA Medinger's mysterious disappearance from her home, No. 219 Dayton street, some time ago, was cleared up yesterday by the finding of her body in the north end of the lagoon in Lincoln Park. The remains were removed to Eisfeldt's undertaking rooms at No. 86 Racine avenue, where an inquest will be held today.

Park Policeman August Woolridge was walking by the lagoon at 10 a. m. yesterday when he noticed something that resembled a human body floating near the edge of the water. He sent in a call for the Larrabee street patrol wagon, and the body was removed. It appeared to have been in the water nearly a month. No marks of violence were found, and it is the belief of the police that the woman committed suicide.

The woman was the wife of Henry Medinger, a bricklayer. On the evening of Oct. 21 Medinger returned home from work, and found his wife in her usual good spirits. She requested him to take care of their little child while she went over to the corner grocery. The woman left through the back door. That was the last any of her friends or relatives saw of her.

Shortly after his wife's disappearance Medinger, with his sister and child, moved to No. 98 Burling street, where he now resides. Mrs. Medinger was 24 years old, and had been married but a few years.

MODERN COMEDY OF ERRORS;

OR,

Troubles in the Matrimonial Path of Cecil May Cohen and Convict Swan.

A COMEDY of errors was enacted in Judge Clifford's court yesterday which it required several hours to straighten out. Cecil May Cohen appeared in court with her mother to be married to Alexander Swan, self-confessed burglar, ex-convict, and convicted robber. Mrs. Cohen was willing that the ceremony should be performed.

While Mrs. Cohen and her daughter were waiting for the court to order Swan to be brought up from the jail Mrs. Annie Campbell appeared. She had heard that her daughter, May Campbell, was about to marry Fred Johnson, another prisoner in the the County Jail. Mrs. Campbell was much agitated. She sought an interview with Judge Clifford. His Honor mistook the woman for Mrs. Cohen. When Mrs. Campbell declared she did not want her daughter to marry a criminal Judge Clifford approved of the determination.

"Yes, Swan is a bad man," said his Honor, while Mrs. Campbell stared in astonishment. "You must have changed your mind rather suddenly, didn't you?" asked his Honor.

"No, sir; I always was opposed to the marriage," said Mrs. Campbell. "My daughter ran away three weeks ago."

"Well, I won't marry Swan to your daughter if you object to it," concluded his Honor, and Mrs. Campbell went away mystified, but satisfied. Outside the court-room she met her daughter and a scene ensued, the couple finally leaving the building.

Toward noon a bailiff told Judge Clifford that Mrs. Cohen was anxious that he perform the marriage ceremony for her daughter, Cecil May Cohen, and Alexander Swan.

"What's the matter with that woman?" demanded Judge Clifford. "She was around here a few hours ago entreating me not to perform the ceremony. Let her come to the bar of the court."

Mrs. Cohen came forward, and Judge Clifford saw the mistake that had been made. Mrs. Cohen was willing to take Swan as a son-in-law.

Judge Clifford fixed the hour for the wedding at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour in his private chambers he performed the ceremony for Convict Swan and Cecil May Cohen. This morning Swan will be taken to Joliet penitentiary. It probably will be many years before he gets out.

RELEASED BY JUDGE GOGGIN;

OR,

Youthful George Kramer's Requisition Papers Torn Into Bits.

"THIS is the most outrageous abuse of the extradition laws that ever has come under my notice," cried Judge Goggin yesterday in giving George Kramer his freedom. "Stand up, my boy, and let these men see what a hardened criminal they are fighting for!"

After delivering his decision, which he said was based on the Iowa statute, which says that a felony cannot be committed by a person of the prisoner's age, the Judge declared he hoped some day to have the pleasure of dealing with the boy's father, who lives in Cedar Rapids, and desired to effect the boy's return there.

The prisoner was a 14-year-old boy, who had been arrested for the larceny of a bicycle valued at $50, on information received from Cedar Rapids, on Nov. 10. The boy's parents are divorced, the father living in Cedar Rapids, while the mother is employed at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

By the terms of the divorce Mrs. Kramer retained the custody of the three children, but this fall she allowed the oldest, George, to pay a visit to his father in Iowa. When Nov. 1 came around the young fellow decided that he wanted to return to Chicago, but his father objected and refused to give him money to make the trip. Determined to reach Chicago, he took a bicycle which belonged to his father and rode the entire distance from Cedar Rapids, only to be met here by a warrant for his arrest.

The necessary extradition papers had been secured and Marshal Farmer of Cedar Rapids was here ready to take the boy back to Iowa, when a writ of habeas corpus was taken out before Judge Chetlain and the date for the hearing set for last Tuesday. When the case was called on Saturday the attorneys for Mrs. Kramer asked leave to withdraw their cause without prejudice, to which Judge Chetlain assented.

As Marshal Farmer was on his way to the Northwestern depot with his prisoner a writ from Judge Goggin's court was served by a Deputy Coroner. This held the boy in Chicago pending the hearing of yesterday, which resulted in his freedom to remain here.

SIMSON'S FIGHT WITH OWLS;

OR,

How a Willow Springs Farmer's Son Loses an Eye While Hunting.

MARTIN E. SIMSON, the youngest son of Charles Simson, a well-to-do farmer living near Willow Springs, lost the sight of one eye as the result of an encounter with a pair of large owls in a stretch of woodland near the drainage canal on Sunday afternoon. It is not yet certain whether the sight of his other eye can be saved. Young Simson is 14 years old.

While hunting through the woods along the Desplaines River, between Willow Springs and Lemont, Simson saw a huge owl perched high up in a tree. He brought it to the ground with a well directed shot. Supposing it to be dead, he reached down to pick it up when the bird, which was only slightly disabled, made a fierce attack upon him. Before he could defend himself it fastened its talons into the flesh of his right hand.

Shrieking with pain the youth tried to beat the angry bird off, but, before he could succeed, another owl, apparently the mate of the injured one, swooped down upon him. It fastened its claws in his uplifted arm, and with its beak destroyed the right eye at a single stroke.

The lad fought desperately, and succeeded in freeing himself from his tormentors long enough to seize his gun, which was upon the ground unloaded. With this he dispatched the injured bird, and finally succeeded in beating its infuriated mate off.

Blinded by blood which flowed from cuts and scratches upon his face, and almost crazed by pain and excitement, the youth reached a neighboring farm house, where his wounds were dressed and he was sent home. The clothing on the upper part of his body was almost torn to tatters during the struggle, and besides the wounds in his face both hands and arms are badly injured.

The captured owl measured four feet two inches from tip to tip of its outstretched wings.

CHASED BY A FRIGID WAVE;

OR,

The Scheduled Departure from Chicago Today of Indian Summer.

INDIAN summer, which gave Chicago its warmest November day in twenty-five years yesterday, will be chased out of Illinois before night by a nipping cold wave. Even yesterday, when people were enjoying the balmy breezes, cold wave signals were ordered for the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Eastern Colorado and Wyoming, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois. The frigid temperature will be felt here this afternoon or evening. By nightfall, Prof. Garriott predicts, the temperature will have fallen to 20°.

There was a high barometric pressure throughout the Northwest yesterday. At Battleford, Northwest Territory, the thermometer registered 20° below zero. In Montana it averaged about 10° above.

Yesterday the highest temperature in Chicago was 70°, the lowest 53°. When the mercury jumped to 70° Prof. Garriott declared that it was the warmest November day the city had experienced in twenty-five years. The wind was strong at forty-one miles an hour, and the flying dust gave great discomfort to pedestrians. The barometric pressure was not as low, however, as it was in the upper lake region.

CHICAGO'S JIM THE PENMAN;

OR,

Charles Steuhler's Check That Goes for a Slip of Forged Paper.

J. J. KERN'S name appears to have been used by a Chicago "Jim the Penman," who wanted $50—and got it. That is the story Charles Steuhler told at the State's-Attorney's office yesterday. He was excited. In his hand he held a slip of paper on which he was credited with $50 on case No. 116,743. The paper was signed "J. J. Kern."

"I gave a man a check for $50 in this case on Saturday night and I believe I was deceived," said Steuhler. "He said he was from the State's-Attorney's office and would compromise the case for $50. It is now pending in the quasi-criminal court."

Steuhler handed Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum the slip of paper upon which was written the name of J. J. Kern.

"That signature is a forgery," said Mr. Bottum. "A man who is as easily taken in as you ought to lose his money."

"Well, I have stopped payment on the check," said Steuhler.

Detective Rohan took a description of the man who secured the check. There is no such general number as 116,734 on the calendar.

Steuhler was fined for an alleged change of labels upon goods on sale in bulk.

YOUNG LUTHERANS MEET IN COUNCIL.

League of America Opens Its Second Annual Session in Grace Church This Evening.

The first session of the second convention of the Luther League of America will be held this evening at Grace Lutheran Church, Belden avenue and Larrabee street. The program will consist of addresses of welcome by Mayor Swift and Frank E. Jensen, with responses by President E. F. Eilert of New York, Vice-Presidents J. F. Dinkey of New York, H. Louis Baugher, D. D., of Pennsylvania, Prof. C. F. Peterson of Kansas, J. B. Oakleaf of Illinois, R. T. Dickson of New Jersey, C. E. Swingle of Ohio, the Rev. W. K. Frick of Wisconsin, and the Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler of Indiana. After the program the Chicago auxiliary of the Lutheran Women's League will give a reception.

Iowa Lutherans will hold a grand rally for the purpose of organizing a State league for Iowa tomorrow in Association Hall in connection with the business session of the League of America.

The Luther League of America was organized in Pittsburg one year ago, and now has more than 50,000 members. A central league has been in existence in Chicago nearly three years, and includes twenty-five church societies, with a membership of 2,000.

Tomorrow morning the President, E. F. Eilert of New York, will call the first business session of the convention to order in Association Hall. The afternoon session, at the same place, will be devoted to papers and discussions of the work of young people. A trio of meetings will be held on Wednesday evening. Some of the most prominent clergymen in the church will speak. Thursday morning another business session will be held in Association Hall. Thursday afternoon will be devoted to an open parliament.

The last formal session of the convention will be held in the Auditorium on Thursday evening, and will partake of the nature of a grand rally. Among the speakers will be Judge Grosscup of Chicago, the son of a Lutheran minister, and United States Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota.

The officers of the league are:

President—E. F. Eilert of New York.
Treasurer—Cornelius Eckhardt of Washington, D. C.
General Secretary—Leander Trautman of Pittsburg.
Recording Secretary—William C. Stoever of Philadelphia.

George Hooker of London Will Speak.

The Dorcas Federal Labor Union will hold an open meeting tomorrow evening at Hull House Lecture Hall, at which George H. Hooker, formerly of Toynbee Hall, London, will deliver an address on "Personal Observations of the Labor Movement in Belgium."

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," via Santa Fé route, has been resumed.

JOHN F. KEEBEL FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Acquittal of the Murder of William R. Pierson.

The jury in Judge Brentano's court which heard the evidence in the case of John F. Keebel, accused of the murder of William R. Pierson, returned a verdict of not guilty after half an hour's deliberation last evening. Mrs. Keebel wept tears of joy and Keebel himself was deeply affected as he shook the hands of his friends.

Keebel went on the witness stand yesterday and testified that he shot Pierson in self-defense. He said that when he fired the shot Pierson was in the act of drawing a revolver.

Keebel's story was corroborated in its main features by Peter Heinz and Peter Hartman, who were present.

CONCERTS BY THE SPURGEON CHOIR.

English Boy Singers Scheduled for Several Entertainments During the Week.

The Spurgeon Orphan Choir gave a concert at noon yesterday at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. The program included bell-ringing selections, solos, and action songs as well as a number of choral pieces.

The hall was crowded and the collection for the benefit of the Spurgeon orphanages amounted to $56.

Director Charlesworth announced the appointments for the week: La Salle Avenue Baptist Church this evening; assist in chapel exercises at noon today at the Chicago University; Wednesday evening, Fourth Presbyterian Church; Thursday evening, Chicago Avenue Church; Friday afternoon, Plymouth Congregational Church.

CHARGE DEATH TO BICYCLE RIDING.

Physicians Say Excessive Practice Killed Paul B. Larne.

Paul B. Larne, 18 years old, died suddenly at his home, No. 1053 Wolfram street, on Sunday night from heart disease. The young man was a constant rider of a bicycle, and it is believed by physicians who made a post-mortem examination that this practice caused enlargement of his heart.

Larne recently had been training hard in order to be able to join the Century club of Lake View, and he was often warned by his friends to desist from riding so much.

On Sunday, it is said, he was riding his wheel all day and came home at night almost exhausted. He complained of being short of breath and retired early. A short time afterward he was found dead.

An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict in accordance with these facts was returned.

BIRCH GETS OFF ON ROBBERY CHARGE

He Is Turned Over to the Philadelphia Detective, Who Wants Him for an Alleged Diamond Theft.

"Barney" Birch, said to be a Philadelphia fugitive, appeared before Justice Underwood yesterday morning to answer a charge of robbery. The case was dismissed and Birch was taken to the Central Police Station pending the arrival of requisition papers from Springfield for his return to Philadelphia. He was taken to the Pennsylvania city on an evening train.

Detective Hanley caught Birch and a companion in a car on the Adams steet viaduct. They were locked up on complaint of a farmer, who charge them with robbing him of $4,000.

The Philadelphia authorities wired instruction to have Birch held until a detective could reach Chicago. He was booked and released on bail for his appearance yesterday morning. It was thought he would surely forfeit his bonds, but he appeared before Justice Underwood and was given over to the custody of the Philadelphia detective.

STRANDED VESSEL BLOCKADES TRAFFIC

Steamer Henry Chisholm Goes Hard Aground on the Washington Street Tunnel.

The Washington street bridge was blocked to traffic after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the steamer Henry Chisholm, which grounded on the tunnel. The bridge was swung open to allow the boat to pass and could not be closed.

Shortly after the steamer stranded the water began to lower, and by 6 o'clock had fallen four inches. At 9 o'clock tugs were again sent to the steamer, but after half an hour's hard work the attempt to move it was abandoned. Up to a late hour last night the Chisholm was still stranded, and it was thought it would have to be lightered.

The main channel of the river is blocked, and deep laden vessels cannot pass.

Death of Anna B. Clarke.

Miss Anna B. Clarke died suddenly at her residence, No. 364 Ontario street, yesterday morning. Miss Clarke was born in England and had lived many years in Chicago. She wrote for different publications, but was of such a retiring disposition the authorship of much of her work was unknown to any one but the publishers. Relatives of Miss Clarke living in the East have been notified of her death.

English Toy Designs.

Two hundred new designs in penny toys are brought out every week in Whitechapel.

The coffee habit is hard to give up, even when known to be hurtful. Postum Cereal is the food drink.

MARZEN'S STORY NEARLY FINISHED.

He Maintains His Innocence and Asserts He Was Convicted on Circumstantial Evidence.

Nic Marzen, under sentence of death on the charge of murdering Fritz Holzhuetter on Jan. 30, 1895, has almost completed his statement to the public. It covers 2,500 pages, and considers at length all the evidence taken during the six and a half weeks of his trial.

Marzen declares his innocence, says the bloodstains on the beef cover were from a slaughtered calf, and that August Bucholz and William Ratterfield, on whose testimony he was convicted, had sworn "to get even" with him and his wife because they were ordered out of his house. Marzen declares all the evidence was circumstantial.

Marzen recently received $1,920 from his brother, Philip Marzen, who lives in Germany. Attorneys are now preparing to make a vigorous effort to secure from the Supreme Court a new trial.

MISSING WOMAN COMES BACK HOME.

Mrs. George Graham, Who Was Reported as Having Disappeared, Returns and Explains.

Mrs. George Graham, No. 4246 Michigan avenue, whose disappearance was reported to the police on Sunday, has returned to her family. Mrs. Graham is the wife of Contractor Graham of the Chicago stone works.

She has suffered from extreme nervousness, which is said to have affected her mind. She left home on Sunday afternoon, saying nothing to her family of her destination or intentions.

She spent the night with friends on the West Side, and called at the office of her husband's business partner, C. R. Overman, who telephoned her husband, and he immediately conveyed his wife to their home.

CLASH OVER RIGHT OF WAY FOR WIRES

Telephone and Calumet Electric Appeal to Commissioner Downey, Who Orders Work Stopped.

Right of way for wires on Stony Island avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, is causing trouble for the Chicago Telephone company and the Calumet Electric Street railway company. Several days ago the street car company started to move its poles from the center of the street to the curb line. The Chicago Telephone company makes vigorous objection to this change. Pending an adjustment Commissioner Downey has ordered all work on the wires stopped. Prof. Barrett, City Electrician, has been instructed to make an examination of the condition of affairs and devise a way out of the difficulty.

CHRISTMAS DOLL DISTRIBUTION.

Kind people continue to write THE TRIBUNE offering their services in dressing dolls for the great Christmas distribution, in which every one seems to be interested. It is a great deal of trouble to dress a doll, but that seems to make no difference to many people. Their willing hands and hearts find the task a light one. Many happy children will reap the benefit of this labor of love.

Those who have offered to dress dolls since the last list was printed are as follows:

Miss Jennie W. Prouty, No. 6046 Monroe avenue	6
Mrs. B. G. Ash, No. 552 Forty-sixth place......	3
Fleur de Lis club, No. 2229 Sheridan road......	1
Mrs. S. H. Middlebrook, No. 550 Boulevard place	2
Mrs. Michael, No. 523 West Monroe street......	4
Miss Gladys Glaspell, No. 2660 Kenmore avenue	2
Miss M. Bertha Thomas, Centerdale, Ia.........	1

The letters accompanying offers to dress dolls are full of encouragement for the distribution. Two of them follow:

"Chicago, Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am very much interested in your worthy plan, and desire to aid you in the same. Please send me two dolls and I will dress them, together with one of my own for the annual distribution. MRS. B. G. ASH,
"No. 552 Forty-sixth place."

"Edgewater, Ill., Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please send me one doll to dress for the Christmas distribution at Battery D. I will send same to you with another, which I will dress and give to make some little girl happy on Christmas. Please send to GLADYS GLASPELL,
"No. 2660 Kenmore avenue."

The doll fund keeps growing, and now stands as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$250.70
Mrs. G. H. Middlebrook, No. 550 Boulevard place	1.00
Elsie Kandler, No. 1736 Oakdale avenue...	.16
Adolph Kandler, No. 1736 Oakdale avenue..	.16
Total	$252.02

The interest the various tots of the city take in the distribution is noteworthy. Little Adolph Kandler sent 16 cents inclosed in an envelope, which he trusted to Uncle Sam's mail. The letter reads as follows:

"For Tribune Doll Fund. Enclose you a few pennies for the poor children.
"ADOLPH KANDLER."

Adolph's sister also sent 16 cents. She writes:

"For Tribune Doll Fund. A few pennies from my Saving Bank to buy dolls for poor children. ELSIE KANDLER."

Case Against Dr. Rusk Dismissed.

In Judge Burke's court yesterday the charge of causing the false imprisonment of Mrs. Mary Clements, No. 2253 Wabash avenue, which had been pending against Dr. Rusk for several months, was dismissed. The attorney for the prosecution said he would be unable to sustain the charge.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

USE OF THE ROD ON BOYS.

OPINIONS OF FOUR PROMINENT PEOPLE ON THE SUBJECT.

They Will Discuss the Question at the Kindergarten School Tomorrow Evening—Col. Parker and Mrs. Alice Putnam Oppose the Practice—Jenkin Lloyd Jones Prefers Lashing with the Switch to the Tongue—Kent Believes in Mild Doses.

Four prominent Chicago people are to discuss the question, "The Boy—Shall We Whip Him?" tomorrow night at the Chicago Kindergarten College, No. 10 Van Buren street. THE TRIBUNE has obtained in advance a synopsis of their papers. Col. Francis A. Parker, principal of the Cook County Normal School, is to be one of the speakers. These are his ideas of whipping as he will express them on Wednesday night:

"I have been on the negative side of this question all my life. I have been at the head of the Cook County Normal School for the last fourteen years and I have not whipped a boy in that time. I think most punishments show a lack of strength on the part of the teacher. It is the same way with the parent. At the same time, in the case of the latter, there may be some instances where the parents have made a mistake in the early training of the child. It is, in fact, a question which cannot be decided by yea or nay.

"The fashion of my youth was a barbarous one. In Boston it was considered a staple to flog the boys. I have heard 'Oliver Optic' say time and again he had been flogged for omitting an article or for the slightest error in parsing. That was sheer brutality.

"There is a substitute for flogging which is common now and which is a good deal worse. It is the custom of rewarding by percentages and by bribing the pupil with gifts. There is another miserable way of punishment worse than flogging. It is the shutting of a little child in a closet. The great benefit derived from the abolishment of corporal punishment in the schools is that it makes the teachers do their work better.

"I believe in the divine right of rebellion for the pupil. A great deal of the seeming perversity on the part of the child is because it is trying to show a just disgust for the methods of the teacher. I believe children also have rights.

"Flogging and bribery are both short cuts for the teacher. A teacher can get along with little work if the children are striving for a reward of some kind. Take away both the present and the whip and the child will be better."

William Kent's Views.

William Kent, providing he regains the use of his voice, will express his views of whipping as follows:

"There are times when mild corporal punishment is the most humane method. In cases of a low order of intelligence it is sometimes absolutely necessary. For instance, I know of an idiot who never could be made to mind till he had been pounded. I wouldn't advise universal whipping, however, any more than I would advise some other methods of punishment.

"If a child persists in screaming I would favor throwing water in its face rather than to shut it up in a closet. I don't think there is any excuse for slow and deliberate punishment, but I am just as much opposed to the other idea that any corporal punishment is an insult or disgrace to the child.

"A great many people think a child who makes a disturbance ought to be temporarily ostracised. That is slow and deliberate brutality. My position is in favor of a mild corporal punishment that is administered immediately, and not as an afterthought."

Jenkin Lloyd Jones' Ideas.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones may be compelled to forego giving his idea of whipping because of an engagement at Indianapolis on Wednesday evening. If he is able to attend the discussion he will express himself as follows:

"I believe there is a reaction from the severity of the old discipline to a sentimentality and an unkindness in the new. Children are happiest when they rest in the strong will of those who to them ought to prove a providence. It is cruel to anticipate the child's obligation to reason out his own condition, and the continuous lecturing and the protracted arguing of the modern mother is more cruel than the sharp, kind decision of the older mother.

"A child had better be lashed with the switch than with the tongue. Nature deals more summarily with us, and the parent should not hope to be kindlier in the long run than Providence.

"There is such a thing as obedience to authority which must obtain in mature life, and it is well for the child if it learns the lesson early. The strong hand may be the kind hand. When the child sets its will against the parents, it is a poor parent who surrenders to the child, supposing always the parent is in the right of it.

"I do not advocate that the child shall be whipped, but the wise parent will not give bonds never to use the rod. The exigencies of the case must determine it. Certainly there is a psychological as well as a historical proof that the child loves the chastening hand that is actuated by principle. Many children have been spoiled by the use of the rod, but Solomon was not a fool when he hinted at the possibility of spoiling the child by sparing the rod."

Mrs. Putnam Opposes the Rod.

Mrs. Alice Putnam will take a decided stand against corporal punishment. She said yesterday:

"I shall talk against whipping from a psychological as well as a humane standpoint. I have the experience of years for a text. I haven't done anything towards writing my paper yet. I could quote you a proverb from Solomon to prove whipping is wrong if I only could think of it now."

CHARITIES BUREAU DISCUSSES PLANS.

Matter of Reorganization Is Referred to a Special Committee of Six Members.

The Chicago Bureau of Charities held a meeting in Parlor O at the Palmer House yesterday for the purpose of considering the best means of reorganizing the society on a new and permanent basis. In November, 1895, the Civic Federation assumed the financial responsibility for one year of the bureau. The year now closes, and it is considered needful for the bureau to organize either on a new basis entirely or carry out the organization of a year ago.

It was decided to refer the matter of organization to a committee consisting of Charles R. Henderson, Graham Taylor, Mrs. James M. Flower, Julia C. Lathrop, N. B. Delamater, and R. A. White.

It was also decided that at least $6,000 would be necessary to carry on the work of the bureau the coming year. Representatives of the bureau will meet with the Commercial club on Nov. 28 to lay the matter before that organization.

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest of all the baking powders for strength and healthfulness. Makes dainty cake and rolls.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

NUMBER OUT OF WORK.

NEW STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN CENSUS REPORTS.

It Is Shown That the Unemployed Represent 5.01 of the Total Number Engaged in Gainful Occupations in the Year 1890—Compilation Is the First of the Kind Ever Made by the Government—Rural Free Mail Delivery to Be Tested at Auburn, Ill.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in charge of the eleventh census, has transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior a special report on the statistics of occupations.

The most interesting feature of the report relates to the question of the unemployed. Similar data relative to the unemployed were collected at the census of 1880, but were not compiled, so that this is the first time in the Federal census that information of this character has been presented in connection with the statics of occupations, derived from answers made on the population schedule.

There were 22,735,661 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1890, of whom 18,821,090 were males and 3,914,571 females. Of these 3,013,117 males and 510,613 females, or a total of 3,523,730 persons, were unemployed at their principal occupations during some part of the census year ending May 31, 1890. Of the whole number of persons so unemployed 1,818,865 were unemployed from one to three months, 1,368,418 from four to six months, and 336,447 from seven to twelve months. This is equivalent, approximately, to 1,139,672 persons unemployed at their principal occupations for the entire twelve months. This number would represent 5.01 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1890.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL.

Government Will Conduct an Experiment at Auburn, Ill.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—On Monday next the Postoffice Department will begin the experiment of rural free delivery in an Illinois town. Auburn, in Sangamon County, has been selected as the place to make the experiment.

Three carriers will take up all the mail for farm houses and other residences in a circle of about four miles outside of Auburn. The details of the delivery will be left to the local authorities, but the carriers will probably be mounted or use a wagon, as in other cases where the same experiment has been tried. About a month ago the department began experimental stations to test the feasibility of rural free delivery as now in use in England. Towns were selected in West Virginia, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and Ohio.

The work has not yet gone beyond the experimental stage in any of these places, but from preliminary reports received it is believed the service can be gradually extended with profit to the department. Letters were sent out today to postoffice inspectors and Postmasters in the sections where the experiments are being tried asking them to give a detailed report as to the benefit of the service and the possibility of its general adoption. These reports will be collated by the Postmaster-General and submitted to Congress in time to be considered in connection with the postal appropriation bill.

The officials of the department are not satisfied that mail can be delivered from house to house profitably except in sections which are comparatively thickly settled.

FORMAN RECEIVES APPOINTMENT.

To Be Commissioner of Internal Revenue with No Promise of Retention.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman William St. John Forman of Illinois is now the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Joe Miller, the President's fishing companion. Mr. Forman's appointment is a vacation one, but matters are so arranged at the department that he will be able to take hold within a very few days.

Commissioner Miller will finish up the work of the annual report of the bureau and then allow his successor to take charge of the office. There is a belief here that Mr. Forman's services to the cause of sound money as the candidate for Governor of the Illinois gold Democrats will entitle him to some little consideration at the hands of President McKinley. The position, however, is one involving immense patronage, and its political influence is almost more widespread than that of any other government bureau outside of the Postoffice Department.

It is hardly likely, therefore, that the Republican administration would care to retain him in office for too long a period of time, more especially as the Deputy Commissioner, who was deliberately passed over by President Cleveland, is a Republican whose long service has given him more or less of a claim to the office.

Mr. Forman himself says that he expects to hold the position on exactly the same tenure as other Democratic heads of divisions, and he has received no assurances that he will be any better treated by the Republicans than any one else.

DECISION UPON IRRIGATION LAWS.

Supreme Court Pronounces the Wright Law of California Valid.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The United States Supreme Court today rendered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law of Calfornia and overruling the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the California District which was against the law's validity. The case in which the opinion was rendered was that of the Fall Brook Irrigation Company vs. Maria King Bradly. It has attracted widespread interest throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions.

Justice Peckham delivered the court's decision today. He departed from the usual custom of the Justices, in that he did not read the opinion on which the court based its conclusion, but simply announced that it had decided to uphold the law.

The importance of the decision is not confined to the State of California, but affects the irrigation interests of the entire semi-arid region, many of the States of which have adopted the law. The case also involved the broad constitutional question of the right of taxation and the taking of private property without due process of law. Most of the irrigation districts have out large bond issues which are affected by the decision.

Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Field dissented from the judgment of the court, but neither filed any written opinion. It was explicitly stated that the opinion did not cover the "Inclusion" and "Exclusion" acts, which were enacted as amendments to the main law and subsequent to it.

Ex-President Harrison was of counsel who argued the case before the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court took a recess until Monday, the 30th inst.

ACCIDENT TO GEORGE R. PECK.

He Falls Down an Elevator Shaft and Narrowly Escapes Death.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Col. George R. Peck, General Counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, had a narrow escape from death about midnight last night and now lies at the Shoreham Hotel under the care of physicians, having broken his right arm, all the bones in the left hand, cut his face and shoulder, and received a general shaking up.

Mr. Peck returned to the hotel between 11 and 12 o'clock, received his mail at the desk, and walked toward the door of the elevator. Although the car had gone up the door was not locked, and in a fit of absent-mindedness Mr. Peck pushed it back, spoke to the conductor, whom he supposed to be inside, and stepped inside the shaft, falling ten feet to the hard bottom below.

Fortunately he cried as he fell, and the elevator, which was descending, was stopped before it could reach the bottom and crush out his life. Assistance was rendered at once, and the physicians found that the well-known railroad attorney had probably escaped fatal injury in spite of the fact that he was covered with blood.

On recovering consciousness at daylight this morning he complained of serious pains in the chest and side, but after medical examination the opinion was given out to his anxious friends that while he had suffered a severe shaking up in addition to breaking of bones he had undoubtedly suffered no internal injuries.

The break in the wrist of the right arm is a serious one, but after it had been put in a sling it was thought it would heal successfully. The greatest difficulty is in the breaking of the bones of the left hand, and the two first fingers in all probability will remain stiff for life. Mr. Peck was to have left for Chicago tonight, having concluded the legal business for his road which brought him here. It will be some time, however, before he will be able to leave his apartments at the Shoreham.

TO OPPOSE THE PRIVATE BOXES.

Postoffice Officials Would Protect the Public from Frauds.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Postoffice officials are anxious to secure legislation during the next session of Congress to regulate the use of private letter boxes, which, it is said, afford great facilities for persons engaged in fraudulent enterprises.

In Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities the private letter box has become a fixed institution. They are rented by any one willing to pay for their convenience. The system has grown wonderfully.

"We are not trying to regulate the morals of the Postoffice," said First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones. "We are simply trying to protect the people from frauds. We object to the use of the boxes by those whose sole aim is to fleece people."

PEFFER WILL MAKE NO TROUBLE.

Will Offer No Factious Opposition to a Tariff Policy.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Senator Peffer of Kansas, in discussing with a New York World correspondent the outlook for the approaching Congressional session, said:

"I do not believe it would be good party policy for the Republicans to endeavor to press any partial tariff measure. They will early next year probably attempt a revision of the entire tariff schedules, and it would not seem to me to be wise for them to anticipate this action by passing a temporary measure.

"As a matter of fact, the Republicans generally are pretty well satisfied with the present tariff law. If they should deem it necessary to make a pretense of pressing the Dingley bill or some such measure for the purpose of increasing the revenues, I would favor a proposition to increase the tax on beer and on luxuries, such as high-priced cloths, liquors, etc.

"I shall not offer any factious opposition to any policies that the Republicans may endeavor to adopt. They have been elected to power for four years, and I think they ought to be permitted to try their plans, and if they bring prosperity to the country, why, I'll say, 'God bless 'em.'

"I would not favor an attempt to put a free silver rider upon a tariff bill, for the reason that I do not think any good could be accomplished by such action. Let the Republicans have full swing, and it will then be easy to fix the responsibility."

Want a Real Farmer in the Cabinet.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The National Grange today adopted a resolution in favor of the appointment of a practical farmer for Secretary of Agriculture and appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Mr. McKinley expressing the views of the Grange. Jabel Robinson of Canada and Commissioner Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission delivered addresses.

Promotion for Lieut.-Col. M. Barber.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The retirement of Gen. Vincent brings about the following changes: Lieut.-Col. Merritt Barber, stationed at Chicago, becomes Colonel, and Maj. John C. Gilmore becomes Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. A vacancy is left in the rank of Major, for which there are about 100 applications by Captains and Lieutenants of the line.

Water Harbor Commission Organizes.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The commission appointed by President Cleveland to locate a deep water harbor in Southern California met today and organized by electing Rear-Admiral Walker as President.

Indian Agent Appointed.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The President today appointed James L. Cowan of Portland, Ore., to be agent for the Indians of the Warmsprings Agency in Oregon, vice Peter Gallagher, deceased.

Dividend for Indianapolis Bank.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the insolvent Indianapolis National Bank of Indianapolis.

Statement of the Treasury Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Treasury today lost $34,100 in gold, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $124,580,751. The net gain in gold today at New York was $44,000.

LETTER OF FAIR DENYING MARRIAGE.

Brother of the Late California Millionaire Has an Epistle Bearing on Mrs. Craven's Claim.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—William Fair of Ida Grove, Ia., who has just been appointed the successor of John A. Percy as guardian of the minor heirs under the trust will, does not believe his brother, the late James G. Fair, ever was married to Mrs. Craven. Said William Fair yesterday:

"Some time during the early part of 1894 there was a rumor among my neighbors in Iowa that James had been married or was about to marry. My wife heard it first, and she promptly wrote to my brother, asking him if it was so. In his reply James said:

"'Regarding the rumor that I was married, I reply that I am not, and never will be.'

"That letter is at my home in Iowa. Some time before this I had a conversation with my brother, and we discussed the woman question at length. He solemnly told me he was not married, and entertained no idea of taking a second wife. I cannot believe that he gave Mrs. Craven any such valuable property as she claims under the pencil deeds. The truth of the matter is that the more money my brother got the more parsimonious he became."

FORM INDOOR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Chicago Cycling Clubs Organize for Winter Sport.

A meeting of representatives of cycling clubs of the city was held last night at the First Regiment Armory for the purpose of organizing an indoor baseball league. The representatives present were:

H. G. Chisholm, Illinois Cycling club.

F. Bodack, C. W. Titley, O. B. Swansen, Æolus Cycling club.

F. K. Reed, X. O. Howe, J. H. Corey, Thistle Cycling club.

A. M. Daniels, J. T. Smith, W. H. McComb, First Regiment Cycling club.

J. Kurtz, R. Bremberg, Columbia Wheelmen.

R. L. Welsh, A. H. Dohren, Englewood Wheelmen.

It was decided to call the organization the "Cyclists' Indoor Baseball League." A committee of six was appointed to draw up a constitution. Those appointed are: Chisholm, Reed, Daniels, Dohren, Kurtz, and Titley.

A Schedule committee was also appointed, consisting of Welsh, Smith, and Swansen.

Any team may charge admission to games, but the home team is compelled to stand all expenses. A motion was made that all managers hand a list of names of the players to a Committee of Investigation.

A discussion arose concerning three members of the Illinois Cycling team, who are at present members of the Marquettes, and, it is claimed, are receiving remuneration for playing, which classes them as professionals.

CALL FOR WESTERN UNIVERSITIES.

Michigan Asks Them to Send Representatives to Chicago Beach Hotel.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The Board of Control of Athletics at Michigan University today issued a call for a meeting of the most prominent Western universities to discuss and adopt new rules for the government of Western intercollegiate athletics.

The call has been sent to the following universities: Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Illinois, and Purdue, and requests a meeting of representatives from these institutions with Michigan at the Chicago Beach Hotel on Friday, Nov. 27, at 10 a. m.

The object of the meeting will be to effect the adoption of a uniform system of athletic rules by these institutions in place of the badly mutilated system now existing.

MAHER WINS THE FIGHT.

KNOCKS OUT CHOYNSKI IN THE SIXTH ROUND.

Set-To Is a Red-Hot Affair from Beginning to End and in the Early Part the Californian Does the Better Work—He Soon Gets Wild, However, and the Irishman Puts Him to Sleep—Theodore Roosevelt Occupies a Box.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Peter Maher of Ireland defeated Joe Choynski of California before six rounds had expired at the Broadway Athletic club last night.

It was a great battle, cleverly fought, and the climax came when it was least expected. Choynski more than surprised his most ardent admirers by putting up a great contest from the very start of the first round, until the knockout blow was delivered, and had he used a little more judgment and not lost his head completely when he landed his right on Maher's jaw in the early portion of the sixth round that made the Irishman weary and groggy he must have won.

As a matter of fact, the Californian had all the better of the first five rounds, landing his long left hard on the jaw and wind innumerable times. Had he contented himself with this method he would have been undoubtedly returned the victor.

As for Maher, he did not use any of his great rushes, for which he is famous, but fought cautiously throughout and won a legion of friends by his grand finish, when he turned what looked like positive defeat into a most emphatic victory. Maher's gameness, which has always been questioned, will suffer no more, as he displayed the purest kind of grit at the critical moment.

Much Betting on the Bout.

Perhaps in no bout of recent years, in this vicinity, was there so much betting on the result. Maher was a 10 to 6 favorite in the early part of the fight, and his price steadily advanced to 2 to 1, and when they entered the ring 3 to 1 was asked. "Pittsburg Phil" was said to have several commissioners in the arena who were snapping up all the Choynski money that showed, and there was a lot of it.

There was considerable hedging as the bout progressed, and one particular sporting man of this town offered to sell a bet of $250 to $100 for a $5 bill when Choynski knocked Maher groggy in the sixth round, but before it could be snatched up the Irishman had completely turned the tables, and a few seconds later was declared the winner.

Maher First to Appear.

It was exactly 9:40 when the shouts of the crowd on the west bleachers announced the coming of the gladiators of the night. Maher was the first to appear, arrayed in a blue sweater and dark trousers. He was esquired by Peter Burns, Peter Lowry, and Jack Quinn, and was loudly cheered as he selected the northwest corner.

Choynski followed almost immediately, wearing a dark sweater and trousers, as well as a neat cap on his head. His seconds were Tommy West, Paddy Gorman, and Bob Armstrong. Choynski was cheered to the echo as he took his corner, and, while both men were adjusting the gloves, the conditions of the bout were announced to be for twenty rounds.

When they were called to the center of the ring by Referee Austin for final instructions both men looked each other in the eye and smiled. Maher looked one and a half inches taller than the Californian and had the advantage of fully ten pounds of weight. "Time" was called at exactly 9:45.

Fight by Rounds.

First round—Both sparred for an opening. Choynski was first to land with a light left on the face, and was neatly countered on the chin by Maher. Choynski tried for the wind but failed, after which they clinched. Choynski got home on the wind twice with his left and repeated a trifle low. Both were cautious during the round, and Choynski kept going away from Maher's right.

Second round—Maher tried with right and left and missed, and got a hard left swing on the ear. Maher rushed and swung both hands wild, but Joe jabbed on the wind and again on the ear. Maher tried to land at close quarters but failed, and Joe landed his right and left that sent Maher to the ropes. Both got to close arm work, where Maher landed a corking right but was nailed with a stiff left on the teeth. This was Choynski's round.

Third round—Joe sent a hard left drive to the wind and repeated, after which he tried with his right, but was short. Maher got on the ear, but Joe retaliated with a swing that made Peter stagger. In breaking ground Maher landed a hard left and Joe slipped down. Some hot work followed, Peter falling on his hands as he missed a vicious right. Choynski ran away and Maher missed a beautiful opportunity to land a swinging left.

Fourth round—Choynski was first to lead, getting his left hard on the wind. Both appeared cautious to a degree. Joe landed another hard left on the wind, but Maher backed him to the ropes, where he got a great left on Joe's jaw. Choynski landed two lefts and a right, but Maher got back with a hard drive over the heart, and swung both hands wild. Choynski clinched as the round ended.

Fifth round—Choynski missed with two left leads and Maher swung his right, which Joe ducked. Choynski landed his left three times, but in a rally on the ropes Maher upper-cut Choynski on the jaw. Twice Maher swung his right, but missed, and was nailed hard twice by Choynski's left. This round was even.

Sixth round—Choynski landed a hard left on the jaw, but Maher got his left hand on the teeth. Choynski then crossed with his right on Maher's jaw, sending him to the ropes groggy. Maher came back and swung both hands on Choynski's face, staggering him, and a moment later dropped him with a right-hander on the jaw. Choynski staid down seven seconds and arose groggy. He swung both hands for Maher's head, but was caught with a hard left that sent him to the ropes, where he followed him, landing a stiff left hand jolt and then put the right on Joe's jaw that sent him to the floor on his face almost lifeless. He turned over on his back, and with both hands outstretched lay as if dead until the ten seconds expired, when his seconds rushed into the ring and half dragged and half carried him to his corner. Time of round, two minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police, who occupied a box close to the ring, perhaps to see that the fight did not get too brutal, or perhaps to enjoy the sport, after the contest said:

"Boxing is a manly sport, and I can see no good reason why the contests between well-trained and evenly matched men should not be conducted in this city. I think the Maher and Choynski contest was a grand struggle and I could find nothing brutal in it. Both were well trained athletes and did not display the slightest particle of blood or bruises until the climax came.

"In the first contest of the evening the men were very unevenly matched, and the consequences were one was pounded hard and bled freely from the mouth and nose. I ordered the referee to stop this bout, as I would have done with the Maher and Choynski affair had it degenerated into a brutal slugging match."

DAY'S SUMMARIES AT IDEAL PARK.

Going Is Soft and Slippery, but Two Favorites Capture Prizes.

The going at Ideal Park yesterday was soft and slippery. The three-qarter mile dash was the feature of the card and brought eleven to the post. Moss Rose, the winner, seemed to have been overlooked by the talent. Seven to 1 was laid against her, but it was her race nearly all the way.

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Lulu T., 104 pounds [W. Jones], 3 to 2, won; Wild Arab, 104 [Craig], 20 to 1, second; Stowaway, 107 [W. Hicks], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼. Highland Fling, Rosa May, May Ashby, Tramp, Roger B., Uncle Henry, Martha R., Julie, Hattie Thayer, Gilhooley, and Mary Portland also ran.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Al Lone, 101 pounds [A. Webster], 2 to 1, won; Tidiness, 101 [Shephard], 15 to 1, second; Why, 103 [Gouin], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾. Good Order, Mace, C. H. Whelan, Terrific, Majesta, and Outing also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Moss Rose, 104 pounds [Craig], 7 to 1, won; Nemaha, 104 [Dowell], 30 to 1, second; Wells Street, 101 [Donaldson], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Countess Irma, Tagliona, Miss Francis, Repeater, Ida M., Sister Florence, Free Silver, and Ida Wagner also ran.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile, selling—Souvenir, 103 pounds [Sherland], 7 to 1, won; Bryan, 103 [Caywood], 11 to 10, second; Jack of Spades, 106 [D. Davis], 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:26½. Hester and Anna Lyle also ran.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Incetatus, 106 pounds [Caywood], even money, won; Horseshoe Tobacco [W. Jones], 3 to 1, second; Theresa H., 105 [Gouin], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾. Bombardon, Whitcomb Squan, and Vanessa also ran.

Entries for today:

First race, 6½ furlongs, for 2-year-old maidens, allowances—Treeby, 107 pounds; News Gatherer, 107; Confession, 107; C. H. Whelan, 105; Crœsus, 105; Mace, 105; Jim Farrell, 102.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling—Mr. Dayton, 105 pounds; Montepenso, 107; imp. Bimbo, 107; Jim Flood, 107; Bustup, 104; Character, 104; Lancer, 104; Proverb, 104; Pitfall, 104; Lettie, 104; Dennis, 102; Fairy Queen III., 102; Philomena, 99; Ninjwa, 99; Alice W., 99; Legion, 99; Minnie Miller, 99.

Third race, 1 mile, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Glenmoyne, 114 pounds; Umbrella, 104; Rondo, 99; Florence P., 98; Freddie L. T., 90.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, penalties and allowances—Abuse, 107 pounds; Uncas, 97; Maid of Honor, 94; Ida M., 91; Imp. Remedy, 91; Cyclone, 91; Uncle Simon, 90; Holy Terror, 87.

Fifth race, 1 mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—The Ghost, 113 pounds; Canewood, 104; Tradition, 104; Freddie L. T., 104; Necedah, 104; Haroldine, 101; Gunwad, 101; Dejure, 101; Newhouse, 101; Sunny, 101; Dockstader, 101; Vigars, 95.

Bennings Races Begin Today.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The fall meeting of the Washington Jockey club will open at the old Bennings race course tomorrow and continue ten days. This meeting will close the season in the East. The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, all ages, ¾ mile—Arabian, 101 pounds; Ross O., 98; The Swain, 124; Tremargo, 117; Zanone, 114; Takanassee, 101; Casseopia, 98; Tinge, 122; Hanwell, 115; Chic, 98; Forget, 107; Successful, 98; Hawarden, 110.

Second race, ¾ mile—Mr. Waverly, 110 pounds; Temple Bar, 107; Purse Proud, 110; Loch Glyn, 110; Periodical, 107; Rockefeller, 110; Floral Park, 110; Kittie B. II., 107; Sedgwick, 107; Privateer, 110.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Marshall, 110 pounds; Declare, 110; Eloroy, 103; Findout, 110; Runaway, 107.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Travant 100 pounds; One Chance, 103; Olivia L., 103; Dr. Jim, 100; Trayline, 105; L. B., 103; Hi Daddy, 110; Naughty Girl, 103; Snap Shot, 110; Convention, 108.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Brilliancy, 100 pounds; Predicament, 100; Lida Woodland, 100; Kennebunk, 112; Kallirhoe, 109; Tomoka, 100; Burgundy, 112; McKee, 109.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Casseopia, $15; Takanassee and Successful, $8 each; Ross O., The Swain, Zanone, and Chic, $6 each; Tremargo and Forget, $5 each; Hawarden, $4; Arabian, Tinge, and Hanwell, $3 each.

Second race—Sedgwick, $10; Periodical and Rockefeller, $6 each; Purse Proud and Kittie B. II., $5 each; Floral Park, $4; Waverly and Temple Bar, $3 each; Loch Glyn and Privateer, $2 each.

Third race—Declare, $10; Marshall, $8; Runaway, $6; Clary, $4; Find Out, $3.

Fourth race—Hi Daddy, $15; Dr. Jim and L. B., $6 each; Troyaw, $5; Trayline and Naughty Girl, $4 each; One Chance, Olivia L., and Convention, $3 each; Snap Shot, $2.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Results at Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16.—This was ladies' day at Latonia and there was a large attendance. Track fast. The summaries:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Rasper, 98 pounds [C. Reiff], 2 to 1, won; Partisan, 95 [Everett], 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Brown Jewel, 95 [Hall], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:42½. Jessie Bird, Jerry Mack, Birmingham, Capt. Drane, Swift Dean, Lester, and The Merchant also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Taluca, 102 pounds [C. Reiff], 4 to 5, won; Lady Juliet, 98 [Randall], 3 to 1 and even, second; Mertie Reed, 96 [T. Burns], 16 to 5, third. Time, 1:15½. Carlotta C., Rachael, Lyllis, and Black Bess also ran.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Reprieve, 92 pounds [Neville], 4 to 1, won; Robinson, 98 [Randall], 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fresco, 92 [T. Burns], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Lucy Lee, Lismore, Peep o' Day, Little Walter, and Liberati also ran.

Fourth race, hurdle, selling, 1½ miles—Scamp, 125 pounds [Pierce], 11 to 5, won; Eli Kindig, 142 [Hamilton], 3 to 10 and out, second; Aristocrat, 136 [Custer], 8 to 1, third. Time, 2:49. Lord Russell also ran.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Lockhart, 102 pounds [T. Burns], 15 to 1, won; Masterpiece, 102 [Blevins], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; McFarland II., 102 [Fowler], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½. Billy Arnold, Winthrop, Calculation, Prosecutor, Endurance, Dalura, Fallax, and Alvin E. also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ⅞ mile—Crescent, Twinkle, Mother of Pearl, Billion, Yellow Rose, Katie G., 92 pounds; Asaph, Whiteside, Olly Gamin, Whyota, Motilla, 102; Roosevelt, 105.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Serrano, John McElroy, Sharon, Cherry Leaf, 95 pounds; El Toro, Argonaut, 100; Gray Eclipse, Sangamon, Osmon, 105.

Third race, handicap, ¾ mile—Helen Wren, Asaph, 85 pounds; La Wanda, 90; Ganelon, 98; Nimrod, Garland Barr, 102; Sir Dilke, 109; Satsuma, 110; Hermes, 112; Berclair, 115.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Double Dummy, 85 pounds; Earth, 90; San Juan, 94; Suydam, 96; Bishop Reed, 100; What Next, 105; Belle Bramble, 106; Robair, 108.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Liberati, 77 pounds; Dr. Kellogg, 82; Glenwood, 86; Bonnie Louise, Skylark, 92; Reprieve, 95; Aimee, 98; Rampart, Volma, 99; Jerry Mack, 100; Nimrod, 103; Carrie Lyle, 104; Rupee, 106; Muskalonge, 108; Basso, 109.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Twinkle, $10; Motilla and Roosevelt, $8 each; Whyota, $6; Asaph and Katie G., $5 each; Olly Gamin, Yellow Rose, and Billion, $3 each; field, $2.

Second race—Sangamon, $10; Serrano, $8; El Toro, $6; Argonaut and John McElroy, $5 each; Osmon and Gray Eclipse, $4 each; Sharon, $3; Cherry Leaf, $2.

Third race—Berclair, $15; Hermes, $12; Sir Dilke, $10; Satsuma and Garland Bar, $8 each; Nimrod, $6; field, $3.

Fourth race—Robair, $10; Bell Bramble, $8; Suydam, $6; What Next, $5; Bishop Reed, San Juan and Earth, $4 each; Double Dummy, $3.

Fifth race—Nimrod, $10; Basso and Reprieve, $6 each; Muskalonge and Aimee, $5 each; Skylark, $4; Carrie Lyle, $3; field, $5.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 16.—Second day Crescent City Jockey club's winter meeting. Weather fine; track fast. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Van Brunt, 104 pounds [Scherrer], 2 to 1, won; Hibernia Queen, 108 [Hinkey], 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Cherry Stone, 107 [J. Shields], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. John Hickey, Sir John, Albert S., Onaretto, and Tim Irven also ran.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Sankara, 112 pounds [Scherrer], 8 to 5, won; Lineage, 93 [C. O'Donnell], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Hill Billy, 108 [Foucon], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Ivory, Woodbird, Alvin W., Jaunita, John Carr, Sir Erral, Brescia, and Mary Chance also ran.

Third race, selling, ⅞ mile—Sidkel, 95 pounds [Shannon], 5 to 2, won; Marquise, 92 [A. Barrett], 9 to 10, second; Dorothy III., 98 [T. Powers], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:28½. Mamie G., C. C. Rumrill, and Martin also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Damocles, 97 pounds [A. Barrett], 2 to 5, won; Dorah Wood, 102 [N. Turner], 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Judith C., 97 [Gatewood], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. May Ashley, Skyblue, Issie O., Sagwa, and Test also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ⅞ mile—Maggie S., 96 pounds [T. Powers], 9 to 5, won; Ozark Jr., 96 [C. Combs], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Brakeman, 104 [Foucon], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:25. Fiction, Stark, Laura Cotta, and Airtight also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, 1 mile—St. Helena, 94 pounds; Squire G., Helen H. II., 98; Ondague, 100; Cotton King, 101; Toots, Constant, 107; Van Brunt, 110.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Rosny, Shuffleboard, 101 pounds; Robert Bonner, 102; Stockholm, 103; Harry B., 104; Oella, Banquo II., 106.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Tonica, 90 pounds; Hippograff, 93; Montella, Alva, Mrs. Morgan, Fiction, 95; Frank Jaubert, 96; Nicholas, 99; Bowling Green, Sir John, 101; Longbrook, 104; Dick Behan, 107; Lord Nelson, 110.

Fourth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Alma Russell, Tunic, Mary Annie, 100 pounds; Braxey, Snag, 97; Candy, Mary Chance, Hickey, Brescia, Dawn, 105.

Fifth race, selling, ⅞ mile—Mr. Dunlap, Denver, Fulcher C., Shining Belle, Katherine, 103 pounds; Mrs. Bradshaw, 105; Soundmore, Senator Morrill, Cherrystone, 106.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Squire G., $20; Toots, $10; Van Brunt and Cotton King, $8 each; field, $4.

Second race—Robert Bonner and Stockholm, $10 each; Shuffleboard, $8; Oella and Banquo, $4 each; Harry B., $3; Rasny, $2.

Third race—Dick Behan, $15; Lord Nelson, $8; Nicholas, $6; Bowling Green, $4; Frank Jaubert and Longbrook, $3 each; field, $5.

Fourth race—No pooling.

Fifth race—Katherine, $15; Cherry Stone, $7; Denver, $6; Fulcher C. and Shining Belle, $3 each; field, $5.

RECEIVER FOR JAMES F. SCOTT.

Kentucky Court Acts on Suit Filed Against the Big Horseman.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Parker this afternoon appointed a receiver for James F. Scott, the well-known trotting horseman, who, with L. Banks Holt, formerly owned John R. Gentry, 2:00½. Holt sued Scott a few weeks ago for $25,000, alleging that Scott failed to properly account for the earnings of Gentry and other horses. James E. Bathgate, Newark, N. J., is backing Scott. He was made a part to the suit. Holt in his petition, in addition to asking for a judgment, asked for a receiver, so that Scott could not make away with his property.

BALTIMORE'S OFFER IS REFUSED.

Philadelphia Declines Proposition to Buy the Champions.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Manager Ned Hanlon said today that he had twenty-two men on the Baltimores' reserve list for next season. From among the youngsters he expects to pick half a dozen good players. Stenzel is the only man who has as yet signed a contract, but Hanlon does not anticipate any trouble on that line.

When asked if the management had any idea of dividing up or selling the team, the "foxy" manager said no; that they had made the offer to Philadelphia and it had not been accepted. He was confident that $125,000 a year could be made with the Baltimore team in Philadelphia.

"At any rate," continued the champions' manager, "the team will not be divided up. It goes as a whole or not at all. If it were divided the men would never be able to play the ball they have been playing."

Hanlon and Von der Horst will either sell the Baltimore franchise or build up a new team out of the material recently acquired.

ED HELM AND MULLEN MAY MEET.

Prospect of a Match Between the Amateur Billiard Experts.

Ed Helm left yesterday for his new quarters at Cleveland, O. There is little doubt that as soon as he is settled Helm will have an encounter with Martin Mullen, considered by many the best amateur balk-line player in the country. Helm has defeated Joe Capron, Frank Parker, John Thatcher, and "Cap" Anson at different styles of games. In the roomkeepers' handicap tournament, now in progress, he stood an excellent chance of "scooping" nearly all the honors to be given out, but withdrew in order to go to Cleveland.

'Varsity Beats the Graduates.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven lined up against the team composed of graduates on Franklin field this afternoon, and the latter were beaten by the score of 32 to 6. The 'varsity boys made three touchdowns in each half.

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," via Santa Fé route, has been resumed.

JACKSON FOR THE BIKES.

WHEELMEN TO URGE EAST BOULEVARD ON SOUTH PARK BOARD.

Good Roads Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs Directed to Take Active Measures at Once—President Fisher Reports the Baggage Bill Will Pass the Next Legislature—Effort to Increase Speed Limit in the City Defeated—Record Figures.

The Good Roads committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs will have to do some lively work before tomorrow to save Jackson street as a thoroughfare for wheelmen.

After much hard hustling the wheelmen succeeded in having passed by the City Council an ordinance turning East Jackson street over to the Board of South Park Commissioners. The later body had six months from the date of the passage of the ordinance to accept it.

The wheelmen wanted the street converted into a boulevard, to connect Jackson boulevard across the river, which would give a fine road from the Lake-Front to the western limits of the city.

But the matter was allowed to lag until it was discovered at the meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs in the Old Colony Building last night that the time limit on the ordinance would expire tomorrow night. C. P. Root of the Good Roads committee was not present at the meeting, but he will be instructed to leave nothing undone to induce the Park Board to accept the ordinance before Wednesday.

Wheelmen Want the Street.

While it may not be entirely satisfactory, the wheelmen think the ordinance is better than none at all, and they are anxious to secure Jackson street for their own use, trusting to future legislation to remedy any objections in the ordinance as passed.

President R. G. Fisher, reporting for the Committee on Political Action, said that judging from conversations had with members-elect to the next Legislature the rights and claims of wheelmen would receive favorable consideration on all sides. The baggage bill, he said, would certainly be passed. As regards "good roads" the new legislators seemed to be at sea.

"They want to know just what we wish," said Mr. Fisher. "They say we do not seem to know just what we want ourselves. There's considerable truth in that, and we should take immediate steps to formulate some plan."

President Fisher said the influence of wheelmen in politics was shown in the recent election, when Ald. Schlake, Democratic candidate for Circuit Court Clerk, who received the united support of cyclers, ran from 6,000 to 12,000 votes ahead of all others on his party's ticket.

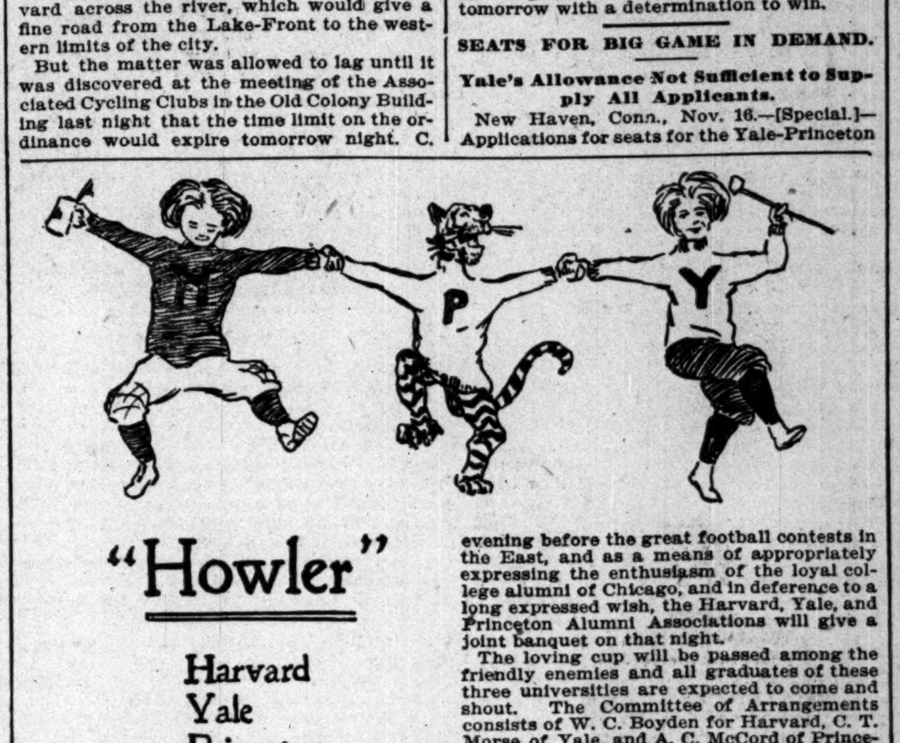
About the Speed Limit.

That the speed limit of eight miles an hour in the city is generally conceded to be high enough was clearly shown when Frank Pearson of the Bankers' Athletic club introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Political Action to take steps to have the speed limit raised to twelve miles an hour. Mr. Pearson did not look like a scorcher, but he was earnest in supporting his motion. However, it was laid on the table by a practically unanimous vote.

Simon Mayer of the North Side Racing committee offered his report, in which the five-mile record was given to O. F. Bowman of the Lake View club; time, 12:04. This led to a lively contention, it being asserted that the record, 11:52, really belonged to Stevenson of the Lincolns. The whole report was referred back to the committee.

Mr. Simon of the West Side Racing committee reported that the Park Board would probably confine all racing to Garfield track next season. The track will be illuminated and racing may be carried on day and night.

The Gross Park and Oakland clubs, which have ceased to exist, were dropped from the rolls of the association.



"Howler"

Harvard
Yale
Princeton

Crimson, orange, and blue colors will mingle in peaceful effect at the University club on next Friday night. It will be the evening before the great football contests in the East, and as a means of appropriately expressing the enthusiasm of the loyal college alumni of Chicago, and in deference to a long expressed wish, the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Alumni Associations will give a joint banquet on that night.

The loving cup will be passed among the friendly enemies and all graduates of these three universities are expected to come and shout. The Committee of Arrangements consists of W. C. Boyden for Harvard, C. T. Morse of Yale, and A. C. McCord of Princeton.

The plan of a joint dinner of the three associations is expected to greatly cement the close relations of the Chicago graduates of these three colleges.

COACH WATERS LECTURES HIS MEN.

As a Result They Are Said to Have Worked Better.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—For half an hour this afternoon before practice Head Coach Bert Waters lectured the Harvard football men. In telling them their shortcomings he did not mince matters apparently, and the result was excellent, for the practice was the best and most encouraging since before the Princeton game.

Capt. Wrightington was out and played well, seeming to bring his men that confidence which they need so badly. Houghton and Cabot, too, were out again after their illness. Johnny Dunlap was slightly injured, but will be out again in a day or two. Each eleven scored a touchdown.

Bouve, who is daily gaining both in offensive and defensive work, scored for the first eleven, and little Dibblee, by magnificent running and dodging, did the same for the second. Dibblee is daily increasing his chances for supplanting Brown in the Pennsylvania game next Saturday.

TIGERS BEGIN LAST WEEK BADLY.

Give Poorest Exhibition of Football of the Season.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The Tigers started in their last week of practice this afternoon by giving the worst exhibition of football seen on Princeton's field in the last two weeks.

The 'varsity backs fumbled badly all through the game and the interference was miserable. Baird's punts were blocked several times by the scrub tackles, who broke through the 'varsity line repeatedly. A game of two twenty-minute halves was played and the 'varsity managed to win out in the last few minutes by the score of 12 to 6.

The coaches had their strongest scrub eleven lined up in some new formations, and during the first five minutes of play the scrubs had things all their own way.

LINE UP AT ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

Team Is Ready for the First Regiment Game Tomorrow.

For the first time in two weeks the first and second elevens of Armour Institute appeared on the field yesterday for practice. Brooks, who has not been out for two weeks, appeared, and will probably play half, as Edwards seems to be a fixture at full back. All of the halves were given practice in punting.

Capt. Tarbell is pleased with the work the team did at Racine. Roesch, Edwards, and Sloan played a fine game, while Greer, Tarbell, Hindert, and Terry held well and made good openings when needed. Jones placed some pretty tackles to his credit. The latter was not out for practice yesterday, having a strained neck. Whelan played left guard in Lubeck's place, who is out of the game for a while.

The teams were put through stiff practice for the game with the First Regiment eleven tomorrow with a determination to win.

SEATS FOR BIG GAME IN DEMAND.

Yale's Allowance Not Sufficient to Supply All Applicants.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Applications for seats for the Yale-Princeton football game closed Saturday with the management of both universities. There were so many at Yale that, although it was planned to give out the tickets today, the disposition had to be postponed till tomorrow.

The Yale management has not seats enough to supply the demand, and has been obliged to send to other places for tickets which are not thought to have been applied for. Yale's share was over 5,000, but the demand this year has been unprecedented. The general admission tickets will not be disposed of till the day of the game, as there were more than 500 counterfeits issued last year and the management does not wish to give any opportunity for a repetition of this trouble.

The Yale coaches have begun drilling the candidates for backs regularly on the gymnasium lot. Today Bull, Tompkins, Hartwell, and Heffelfinger had out Fincke, who is being tried for trick punts; Hine, the new punting full back, and Chamberlain, the snap back, getting them into condition for the plays Yale will execute against Princeton. Hine will be practiced at left half back until it is seen whether his chances remain as bright as they appear at present. Mills and Sengainin will alternate at right half and Hinkey will keep on at full, Fincke resuming his old position at quarter.

RUSH FOR THANKSGIVING DAY SEATS

Enthusiasts Anxious to See the Chicago-Michigan Game.

Football enthusiasts who tried to secure reserved seats for the Thanksgiving-day game between Michigan and Chicago Universities in the Coliseum were disappointed to find only a portion of the Chicago side of the field on sale down-town yesterday.

The management promises to have a portion of the Michigan side also at the disposal of the public today, although a large fraction of it will be reserved for the students themselves and will be sold at Ann Arbor. The boxes will also be placed on sale today.

Over 200 seats were sold at A. G. Spalding's, while at the 'varsity practically all the more desirable seats were taken an hour after the boards were opened.

South Bend Wins an Easy Game.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The South Bend Commercial Athletic club football eleven played its second game this afternoon at Spring Brook Oval, defeating the eleven from Culver Military Academy, Culver City, Ind., by a score of 28 to 0. The home team put up a strong line and showed good intereference.

NEW YORK BOWLERS WANT MATCH.

Chicago League Will Consider the Suggestion Tonight.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Bowling League will be held at Kinsley's tonight. Secretary MacDonald is in receipt of a communication from Samuel Karpf, Secretary of the New York Bowling League, suggesting a match between New York and Chicago.

The New-Yorkers are anxious to make a match to last three days with the Chicago League bowlers, as they bowl on alleys similar to those in use in New York City.

Peter Mahr is arranging what is perhaps the first team tournament (two men in each team) ever held in this city. The tournament will start at No. 907 North Clark street on Nov. 21 and end on Nov. 29. The prizes are $50 for greatest number of pins made by team in one game, $25 for second greatest number, $15 for third greatest number, $5 for highest individual score in one game, and $5 for greatest total of pins made by team during contest. All games will be bowled according to North Chicago Bowling League rules.

Lucy H. Is Sold.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The pacing mare Lucy H., 2:10¾, owned by Mayor William M. Allen, was this morning sold to Mr. Smith of Buffalo, and was today shipped to him.

FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, SORE FEET, PILES, CHAFING, INSECT STINGS,
Pond's Extract
CATARRH, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, Etc., Etc.
The Genuine never fails.
It can always be relied on.
Used internally and externally.
Far superior to any imitation or substitute. It costs more to buy—but it is cheaper because it is stronger, better. [illegible]
Note our name on every label and wrapper,
Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

THE BLUES.

A Graphic Description of the Dreadful Feeling.

What Is Meant by This Form of Acute Misery—Where Doctors Make Mistakes.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:

She has been feeling "out of sorts" for some time; head has ached and back also; has slept poorly; been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart has beat very fast; then that bearing-down feeling. Her doctor says, "Cheer up; you have dyspepsia; you'll be all right soon."

But she doesn't get "all right." She grows worse day by day, till all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She has lost faith in him; hope vanishes; then comes the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. Her doctor, if he knew, should have told her and cured her, but he did not, and she was allowed to suffer. By chance she came across one of Mrs. Pinkham's books, and in it she found her very symptoms described and an explanation of what they meant. Then she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice, feeling that she was telling her troubles to a woman. Speedy relief followed, and vigorous health returned.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women. It has been the stand-by of intelligent American women for twenty years, and the story recited above is the true experience of hundreds of women, whose letters of gratitude are to be found on file in Mrs. Pinkham's library.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthy regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,
55 Elm-st., New York.

LADIES WITH RED FACES

And oily, greasy complexions, or subject to rashes, pimples, blackheads, yellow or mothy skin, will be gratified to learn that the purest, sweetest, and most effective skin purifier and beautifier yet compounded is

CUTICURA SOAP

It is so because it strikes at the cause of most complexional disfigurations, viz.: the Clogged, Irritated, Inflamed, or Overworked PORE.

Suggestion: After cycling, golf, tennis, riding, or athletics, a bath with CUTICURA SOAP is most soothing, cooling, and refreshing, preventing chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothing inflammation, and when followed by gentle anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), proves beneficial in relieving tired, lame, or strained muscles.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Obtain a Brilliant Complexion," free.

RESULT OF 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
85 MADISON STREET.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF BERMUDA
WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION,
is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. Highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day.
For particulars apply to ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

"LAND OF THE PINES."
AIKEN, S. C.
"Driest climate East of the Rocky Mountains."
Highland Park Hotel
Opens December 1st. Accommodates 300.
GOLF, FOX-HUNTING, POLO.
PRIEST & EAGER Managers.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOOD'S HOTEL
Annex Open for Guests December 15.
HOTEL OPENS EARLY IN JANUARY.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives. Bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address
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For Rest, for Health. Baths, electricity, etc. Specially attractive in Fall and Winter. For illustrated book address N. E. PENNOYER, M.D., Mgr. Chicago office, 70 State-st. Tuesdays 1:30 to 4.

EDUCATIONAL.
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Auditorium, Chicago.
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Washington, D. C.—Miss Mary C. [illegible] enport Chenoweth's School for Young Ladies, 1342 Vermont-av. and Iowa Circle. [illegible] cial advantages.

FURS Repaired and Remodeled. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Charm of the Unexpected.

"SHALL we sit it out?"

"It's impossible to dance, we should only get hot—cross——"

"Buns! Exactly!—and you would spoil those lovely roses. Also, dancing on a drugget is deathly. Let's sit it out."

The girl is as fresh as her roses, and George Carey, who has already had four dances with her, is finding her delightful beyond measure.

"Shall we go where the aspens quiver?" he asks.

"I'm afraid we can only get as far as where the hydrangeas are feeling the draft," she replies, laughing.

They wander along till they reach the farthest bunting division of the balcony, where no couple is ensconced. In front is Chelsea Embankment, with the dark width beyond it.

"Shall we talk golf?" says the man.

"Please no," answers Rosamond Lang; "I'd rather even hear——"

"What?"

With a ripple: "More—more—more about yourself."

"Is it an accusation?"

"In a general sense. There's only one subject of any real interest to a man."

"I know two."

"Indeed!" With elaborate frigidity: "What a perfect moon."

"The same old shilling on a slate."

"Why nip my tendencies to the romantic?"

"Why nip mine?"

"It's a deadlock. Hadn't we better dance?"

"See you torn to pieces in that Barn Door? Good gracious, no! By the way, I've an accusation against you. Why do you wear a La France rose with Capt. Christy rosebuds? It is a trial to my botanical feelings."

"They're all pink. Does it matter?"

"Matter! Does fraudulent foliage matter? Have you no feeling for nature?"

"I shall run away if you bully me."

"I should run after you. Do you object to being lectured? You certainly deserve to be."

"Generally speaking."

"For that crass combination—and your hopeless indifference——"

"I'm not enjoying this party. Why should you take roses under your patronage?"

"Because I happen to be one of the judges at our county rose show, and because I love that beauty should go beautifully."

Miss Lang is at all events accustomed to compliments, and additional radiance diffuses from her. Every moment George Carey thinks her more enchanting in her pretty willfulness. Her greatest attraction, however, for her partner is that in his experience with women she arrives exactly à propos. George Carey is not more of an egotist than his neighbors, but he happens to have reached the climacteric when promises that may become individual read sweeter than records of other men.

"O bother the flowers," says Rosamond Lang. "I shan't love you with an A because you're amiable."

"That's a tantalizing remark. Suppose I became so, how would your inclinations stand?"

"The possibility is too remote. Isn't a waltz beginning?"

She had risen, and he is obliged to convoy her to the ballroom. Its thinness suggested a supper extra. They began to gyrate, but she recollects——

"You're not my partner. Let me examine my card. No, you're not."

"Your partner is engaged in wrangling with six other people over a plate of salmon, or he'd have turned up long ago."

"Where's your partner, then?"

"Preparing, I daresay, to worry that salmon in a corner. Leave them all at peace together. By the way, have you any more dances to bestow?"

"I'm afraid not. But, as you say, there's an uncertainty about supper extras."

He takes her program, doctoring it as far as he dares.

"Now let me lead you to supper."

"Yes, I'm rather thirsty. I've been with my Band of Hope children at the 'Crystchial Pallis' all day, fighting the Drink."

"How you must need champagne!"

They find an opportune table and resume conversation. George Carey is at the stage when the world holds two people, and two only.

"Try a quail."

"Aspic likes me not. I could fancy a strawberry. But I like them rosy."

"I hoped you'd agree with me in preferring them underdone."

They talk on different themes, then take a few turns to a Strauss, and finally find themselves in the former section of balcony. He remarks:

"Thank goodness, chaperons are reduced to a minimum this season."

"I came with a collective mother. We all dined there first. I wasn't really meant to come on. My private mother was afraid I should be tired."

"Are you sorry you came?"

"It would be rude to say so."

Brusque and aloof as she is, somehow Miss Lang is making George Carey desire passionately to wake in her the heart he guesses has not turned in its sleep. He meditates to meet her next week at Henley, to implore her for her calling day, to send her roses from his country garden—La France with right buds, a barrowful. Alas! how much small talk must pave the way to even the least of these indulgences.

"It's a curious coincidence that I only came by a fluke," he feigns, in hopes of leading to affinity and fate.

"You trusted to the charm of the unexpected, only sometimes the unexpected disappoints. Take my floral discord, for example."

"I came tonight to find that the unexpected may be more beautiful than roses."

She blushes. A shy interest seems dawning in her face. George feels that the psychological moment has arrived.

"If you will give me just a leaf off the rose spray and one of the buds, tomorrow I will convict you of your sin."

"I am afraid, then, you will have to postpone conviction for lack of proofs."

"Is your spray one that doesn't come off, like the other woman's hat, in Mrs. Ebbsmith?"

"I was not taken to Mrs. Ebbsmith."

"I see. But give me two leaves."

"I don't give away either flowers or leaves."

"Not just two tiny leaves? You'd stoop to conquer."

"Is that an inducement?"

"Don't be hard."

"I'm not hard. Only if I'm no gardener I have my views about giving flowers."

Is she only repaying his teasing, George wonders, or is it her true mind that looks through her soft and candid eyes? Whichever it be, he is falling fathoms deep in love.

"What a strange Princess you are! Is a flower your notion of a token? 'Know all men by these presents'—is that the way you look at it?"

"There's not time to discuss the way I look at it. Here comes some one to dance with me. Good-by. Good dreams."

George Carey receives a bewitching nod, and presently suffers the acute annoyance of seeing Rosamond borne round in the arms of another man. There are two ballrooms, so he sulks through the insipidities of the next hour in the one Rosamond has not elected to be hers. At the end of that time he has the dismal felicity of seeing her in cloak and lace following her collective mother along the corridor. He polkas on with painful effort, and as she passes the thought strikes him how carelessly she is crushing her roses.

All flavor having now departed from the dance, George Carey counts the minutes till he can discard his partner, and seeing that modern guests are like Shelley's lovers, "they never say good night," he merely melts away into darkness.

Following another man who left the dance just ahead of him he crosses the road to the river side, his thoughts full of Rosamond Lang. She possessed in every turn and word that charm of the unexpected of which she had spoken; it was, in fact, her chief charm, and a piquantly refreshing one after the automatic types of maid and matron to which the dancing man becomes inured. "Dancing man!" Horrible epithet, which George, for one, does not intend to deserve much longer. As far as that goes, an ordinary dance is a Sahara without even a mirage. What else has this paradise tonight been to the man, par exemple, walking on in front so thickset and square under his Inverness cape even in the spectral atmosphere of dawn? What has he found that he should have been philandering there till daybreak? And George Carey almost laughs to think how he himself has scored off every other man present. Meanwhile the darkness is growing thinner, and a lamp or two ahead the prosaic male figure hails a belated hansom. As the horse staggers round in response to the address given, George Carey notices that something is lying on the curb—something the man must have dropped as he stepped into the cab. George hurries a little to see whether it is worth disturbing the sleep of Chelsea by shouting about. He almost touches the fallen object with his foot before he sees what it is—for there, at the mercy of tramp or policeman, lies the La France with the alien buds. So George had the roses after all, but, as she had said, sometimes the unexpected disappoints.—London Black and White.

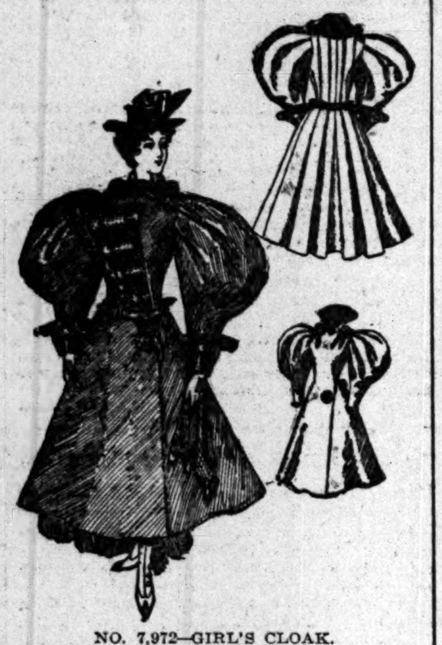
SHORT STORIES
By Popular Authors.
COMPLETE
IN ONE INSTALLMENT.
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

STYLISH CLOAK FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Seamless in Front, and May Be Made with a Rever, or Buttoned Over the Shoulder.

The stylish cloak shown today is suitable for girls of 10 to 16 years. It is seamless in front, and may be made with a rever or may be buttoned over the left shoulder. The back is formed of two parts, a box plait in each. This is joined to the front by an under-arm gore.

A brown and bluet mixture, with brown velvet and sable trimming, makes a handsome and at the same time a serviceable garment.


NO. 7,972—GIRL'S CLOAK.

A mixture of bright colors in tweed is prettily trimmed with plain red or grass green cloth for cuffs, collar, and sleeves.

A red and black mixture in cheviot is very stylishly trimmed with red cloth heavily beaded with black, edged with Astrakhan.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for girls from 10 to 16 years. A medium size requires four and one-half yards of material fifty-four inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets, for skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

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Name..............................

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Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

MISSION UNION TO SIT THREE DAYS.

Sessions at the First Congregational Church to Be Varied with Special Services at Willard Hall.

Much interest is being evinced in the coming convention of the National Gospel Mission Union to be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in the First Congregational Church, Washington boulevard and Ann street.

There will be morning, afternoon, and evening sessions each day, with special noonday services at Willard Hall, at which prominent speakers from the convention will appear.

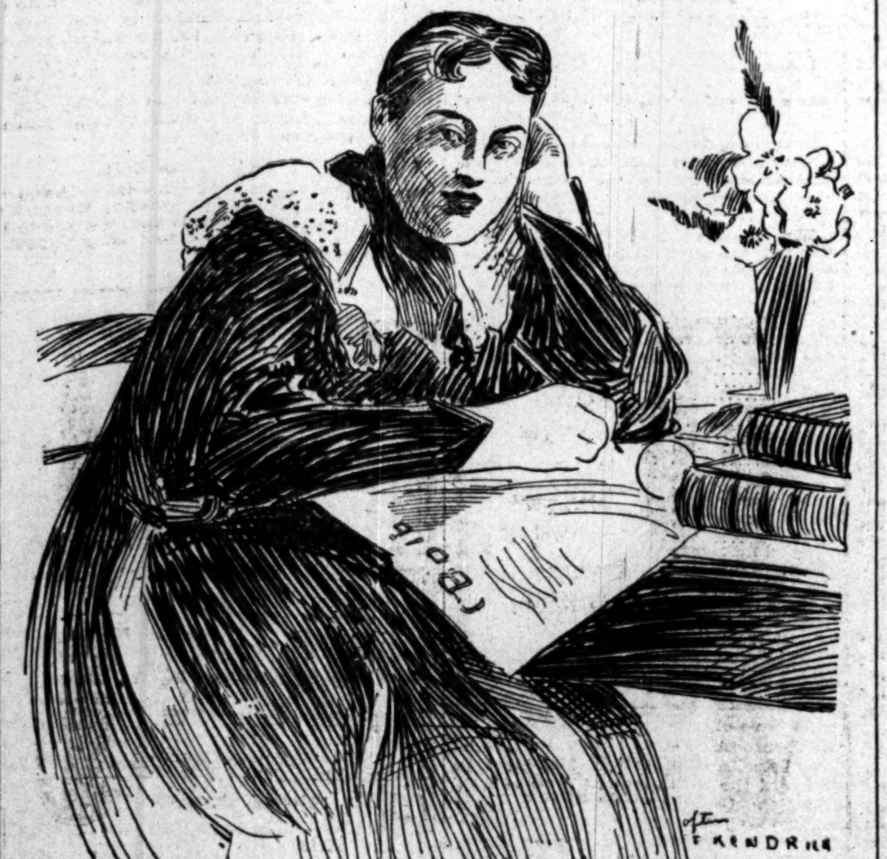
Maj. Hilton, National Superintendent of the work, has been active in preparing the general program. The musical part of the program will be under the direction of Prof. D. B. Towner of Moody Institute.

SOCIAL ECONOMICS CLUB PROGRAM.

Mrs. Corinne Brown Will Read a Paper Before the Members This Afternoon.

The Social Economics club will hold a meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Handel Hall. Mrs. Corinne Brown will read a paper on "American Sentiment Towards the Labor Movement."

MRS. CHARLES JOHNSTON, THE ORIENTALIST.


This distinguished niece of Mme. Blavatsky has decided to make her home in New York.

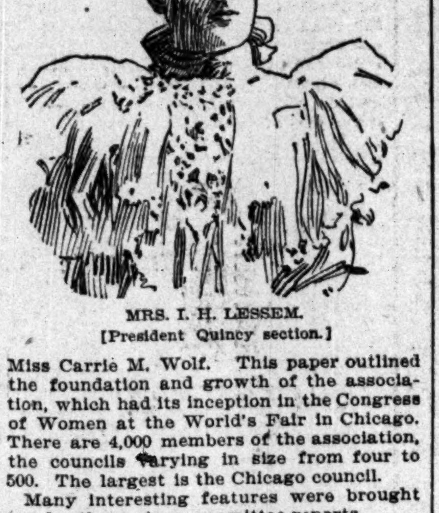
WORK OF JEWISH WOMEN

SIXTEEN STATE PRESIDENTS MAKE REPORTS OF THEIR SECTIONS.

Mrs. Carrie S. Benjamin of Colorado Tells Why She Voted for McKinley—It Was Because Her Husband Wanted Her to Vote the Other Way—Mrs. Ida S. Frazee of Peoria, a Recent Convert to Judaism, Creates Much Interest.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—This is the second day of the first convention of the National Council of Jewish Women. The delegates and alternates from the various councils of the country were called to order by the President, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago, in Tuxedo Hall.

After the report of the various committees came the report of the Recording Secretary, Miss Carrie M. Wolf. This paper outlined the foundation and growth of the association, which had its inception in the Congress of Women at the World's Fair in Chicago. There are 4,000 members of the association, the councils varying in size from four to 500. The largest is the Chicago council.


MRS. I. H. LESSEM.
[President Quincy section.]

Many interesting features were brought out by the various committee reports.

Mrs. Carrie S. Benjamin of Colorado caused a smile by stating in an audible aside as she stepped upon the platform, "Yes, I voted for McKinley." This was in answer to a friend with whom she had been conversing.

"Why did you vote for him?" asked a lady in the audience.

"Because my husband wanted me to vote the other way," was the reply.

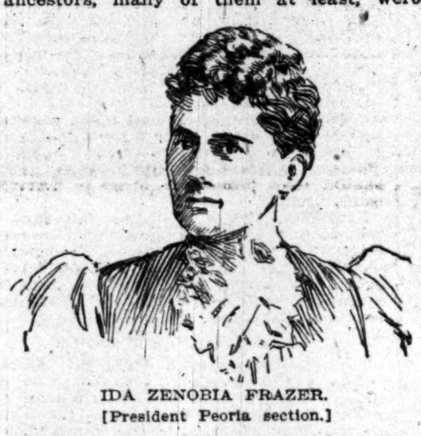
In her report Mrs. Benjamin stated that a "corner" had been established in the Denver Library, which contained many works on Jewish history and literature. This idea was discussed as being a most beneficial one, and the President advised all councils to endeavor to secure the same result in their locals.

Sixteen Presidents of State branches made reports.

An interesting report was read by Mrs. Ida Steenobia Frazee of Peoria, Ill., a recent convert to Judaism. Mrs. Frazee is well known in Western literary circles.

Mrs. Nellie L. Miller, Vice-President of the Tennessee branches and President of the Memphis branch, read a paper on "The Council: Its Advantages, Needs, and Difficulties."

"One of the greatest needs of this organization," said Mrs. Miller, "is harmony. We should set aside all sectionalism, all class prejudice, all petty differences. We are not a race, we are a denomination. Our ancestors, many of them at least, were American born. Certainly the large majority of us here present were born in this country."


IDA ZENOBIA FRAZER.
[President Peoria section.]

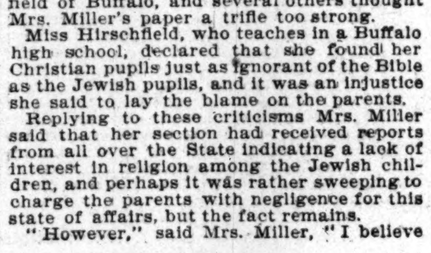
Mrs. Miller's paper occasioned much comment among those present, and Mrs. Flora Schwab of Cleveland, O., led the discussion which followed.

Mrs. Daniel R. Hayes of this city, Mrs. Meldola de Sola of Montreal, Miss Hirschfield of Buffalo, and several others thought Mrs. Miller's paper a trifle too strong.

Miss Hirschfield, who teaches in a Buffalo high school, declared that she found her Christian pupils just as ignorant of the Bible as the Jewish pupils, and it was an injustice she said to lay the blame on the parents.

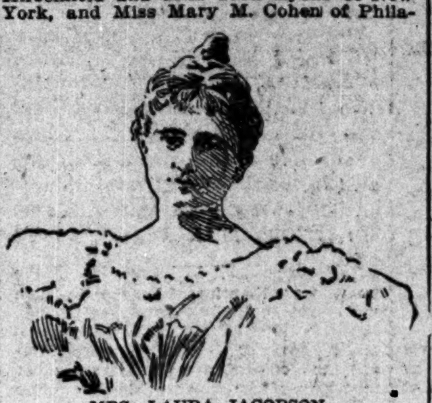
Replying to these criticisms Mrs. Miller said that her section had received reports from all over the State indicating a lack of interest in religion among the Jewish children, and perhaps it was rather sweeping to charge the parents with negligence for this state of affairs, but the fact remains.

"However," said Mrs. Miller, "I believe the Jewish woman, mentally, physically, and socially, and certainly morally, the equal of her Christian sisters."


MRS. CARRIE SHEVELSON BENJAMIN.
[President Denver section.]

The report of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer showed the association to be in a flourishing condition.

These officers were appointed on the National Committee on Religion: Miss Julia Felsenthal of Chicago, Chairman; Miss Lily Hirschfield and Miss Sara Lyons of New York, and Miss Mary M. Cohen of Philadelphia. The following members of the National Committee on Philanthropy were appointed: Mrs. Carrie S. Benjamin of Denver, Chairman; Mrs. J. M. Appel and Mrs. Holzman of Denver, Mrs. Joseph G. Wallach of New York, and Miss Pauline Witkowsky of Chicago.


MRS. LAURA JACOBSON.
[Delegate from the St. Louis section.]

The National Committee on Religious Schools is composed of Miss Julia Richman of New York, Chairman; Miss Ella Jacobs and Rebecca Sesem of Philadelphia, Mrs. Emma Schulman of Kansas City, and Mrs. Sadie American of Chicago.

GRANDSON FOR MARQUIS YAMAGATA.

Child Is Born in San Francisco to His Only Living Daughter, Mrs. Funakoshi.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 16.—A cablegram sent by D. S. Richardson of this city yesterday bore to Marquis Yamagata, Field Marshal of the imperial Japanese army at Nippon, the good tidings that there had been born to him across the Pacific a sturdy grandson.

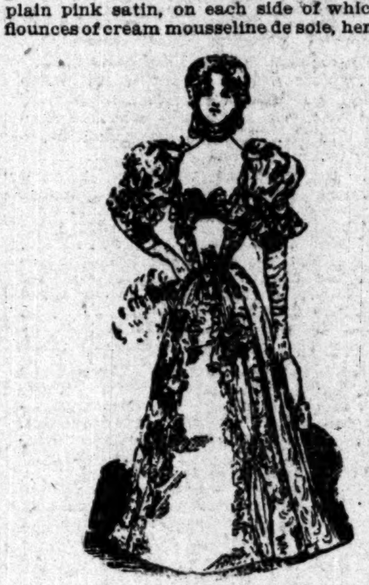
This child is the sole descendant of the famous Funakoshi and Yamagata, two of the foremost of modern Japanese. The mother of the babe was Matsuko Yamagata, the only living child of Marquis Yamagata.

The daughter of the Marquis was educated in an English school in Tokio, and her husband spent eight years in the Universities of Berlin, Strassburg, and Tubigen. He speaks German almost as fluently as Japanese, and English fairly well.

Mr. Funakoshi was first appointed to Vladivostok, then to Fusan, and finally as Vice-Consul to San Francisco.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This Louis XV. dress is of pink satin broché, with white flowers. The skirt is round and is cut in narrow breadths, with godets behind. It opens over a tablier of plain pink satin, on each side of which are flounces of cream mousseline de soie, hemmed with lace and fastened in three places with bows of black mousseline de soie. The bodice has a low point, and the décolleté is cut square. The sleeves are short and trimmed with a flounce of mousseline de soie mixed with lace. This dress is by Boully-Gabeau.—New York Herald.

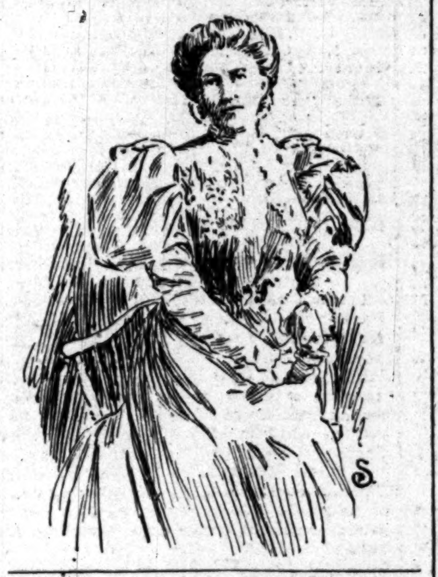

PRETTY LOUIS XV. DRESS.

CANNOT DOWN THE NOBLE EQUINE.

Horse Holds His Own Against the Bicycle.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: For a couple of years the idea has been general that the bicycle has driven the horse largely out of existence. Philosophic mathematicians figured elaborately on the number of years which must come and go before the equine race became wholly extinct. The extensive organization known as the Horseshoers' Protective Association has made its report, and this report demonstrates that instead of a decrease in the number of horses in the country there is actually an increase, and that there are more horses in the country at the present time than ever before since the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. The figures furnished by the organization mentioned claim that there are in Ohio 19,000 more horses than there were one year ago, 17,000 more in Michigan, and 12,500 more in New York. Other States show a corresponding increase in the number of horses over twelve months ago. The statistician of the Horseshoers' Association explains this phenomenon by stating that bicycles are used chiefly by people who never did and never would own a horse. It is also asserted that while occasionally a man may sell his horse and adopt the "bike," the change is only temporary, and that as soon as the exhilarating novelty of the wheel wears off the waste of muscular energy becomes irksome, and the two-wheeled nag is abandoned, and the four-footed nag is again installed in service and favor. Those who feared the passing of the horse can take heart and courage. He will not pass.

Parisian Model Gown.



JUST HIT HIS CASE.

Employer—"I'm afraid I've nothing in the way of work to give you just now. The times are hard and there's little to do."

Tramp—"That's just the kind of work I enjoy."—Yale Record.

ETIQUETTE BY GREATHEAD.

"The philosophy of life," observed Theophilus Greathead, as he drank out of the finger bowl, "is to know the proper thing to do and then not do it."

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth.

The "Northwestern Limited," leaving Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the Northwestern Line, offers unsurpassed service. Compartment and regular sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library cars, and dining cars are features of the equipment of this luxurious train. Ticket offices, 208 Clark street, and Passenger Station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

ENGAGED IN NOBLE WORK

FOURTH DAY OF THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

Many Important Provisions Are Adopted—Cause of the Armenians Attracts Much Attention and Over $800 Is Collected for Their Relief—Encouraging Report Is Read on the Sum Collected for the Purchase of Trust Bonds of the Temple.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—The fourth day's session of the twenty-third annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. began at 8 o'clock with the usual prayer-meeting at Schuyler Memorial House, led by Mrs. Chariton Edholm of New York.

An hour later the regular meeting was called to order at Music Hall by Miss Willard. Mrs. Annie M. Palmer of Iowa, national evangelist, led in prayer, after which the regular program was proceeded with. It was the reading of the minutes and report of the Executive committee, part of which was adopted. The provisions adopted follow:

It was decided that the giving of W. C. T. U. medals should be resumed; that the Appropriations committee shall consist of five, two of whom shall be chosen by the Board of Superintendents and three by the Executive committee. Mesdames S. Fessenden, Narcissus W. Kinney, and Marion Dunham were appointed by the Executive committee as members of the Appropriations committee.

Subcommittee's Report Adopted.

The subcommittee's financial plan was adopted. It provides that:

Whereas, The membership fee of the National W. C. T. U. is not sufficient for the needs of the work of that committee, it is recommended that the plan presented last year be continued, always providing that no financial agent shall pursue her plans or solicit funds in any State without the consent of the general officers of that State. The $2 plan for each union, the contribution of which is voluntary, was further recommended and adopted.

A long list of names of prominent people from various parts of the country who had sent letters of greeting to the convention was read:

An announcement was made that Mrs. Anna Snead Cairns of Forest Park University would give one Armenian girl a Christian education at her institution. She stated that $50 each per year would be sufficient to pay for the education of any other Armenian girls that the members wished sent there.

It was announced that $600 in cash and $260 in pledges was raised at yesterday's meeting for the relief of Armenians, which will be sent on immediately. It is expected to raise $2,000 before the convention closes.

It was voted to send a telegram to Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, congratulating her upon her work generally and that in Armenia especially. A spirited debate then followed, when Mrs. Mary F. Lovell of Pennsylvania brought up her amendment to the constitution adding the Board of National Superintendents to the Executive committee. This amendment has been defeated at previous national conventions, but each succeeding year Mrs. Lovell bobs up again with it. The debate was so extended that it crowded out the usual order of business of the morning session, the hearing of reports of department superintendents, which was postponed to the afternoon session.

Mrs. Stoddard Leads Debate.

The debate was led off by Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, President of the Texas State Union, who spoke strongly against the adoption of the amendment. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Massachusetts, Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, followed in favor of it, and several others spoke pro and con. The vote was taken, showing 159 for and 135 against, but as it did not receive the necessary two-thirds the amendment failed to pass. Mrs. Lovell thereupon gave notice that the amendment would again be brought up next year.

At the afternoon session reports of Superintendents were made.

Mrs. M. B. Carse, President of the Publishing Association, reported that the receipts were $125,337, and the expenditures, $125,151. The receipts for 1896 were $14,462 less than in 1895, but the net gain was $516.

Mrs. Carse also submitted a report about the Temple. She had raised $141,398 of the $300,000 needed to buy the trust bonds, and would try to secure the balance this year. The interest on the bonds had been paid. The States subscribing over $1,000 were: Illinois, $4,274; New York, $2,973; Massachusetts, $2,581; Pennsylvania, $2,277; Ohio, $2,237; Michigan, $1,1557; Connecticut, $1,133; Maryland, $1,050; Missouri, $1,040.

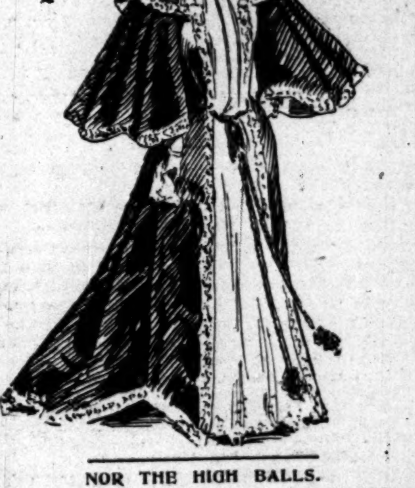
Mrs. Sophia F. Grubb, Superintendent of the work among foreigners, reported that it was progressing favorably, although influenced by the general depression in business. The seven national associates had done effective work in the German, Spanish, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Danish divisions. "Our American flag," she said in concluding, "still floats over the saloon (on Ellis Island) at our chief port of entry, and immigrants are welcomed with the greeting of the saloon."

Papers were read by Mrs. Francis W. Lester of Ohio and Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Massachusetts. Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb of Missouri reported resolutions favoring woman suffrage, and declaring the organization would not aid any political party until it adopted a prohibition plank. In regard to Armenia the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That we earnestly desire to continue our active work for the help and rescue of the Armenians and that we will cooperate in the plans that may be formulated by the world's W. C. T. U."

The platform was adopted. Miss Willard said she never felt better in her life, and that she had not been ill since her return from abroad.

Tea Gown of Liberty Velveteen.



NOR THE HIGH BALLS.

With a bundle of clubs and a heavyweight flask
The golfer sets out on his terrible task
To chivy a poor little ball o'er the lea—
But it is not in his flask that he carries his "tee."
—Pittsburg News.

About Perfumes,
Especially, it pays to be careful. The name of the odor alone proves nothing. Note the standing of the firm from whom you purchase.
When you get it at the
AUDITORIUM PHARMACY
you know it is right.
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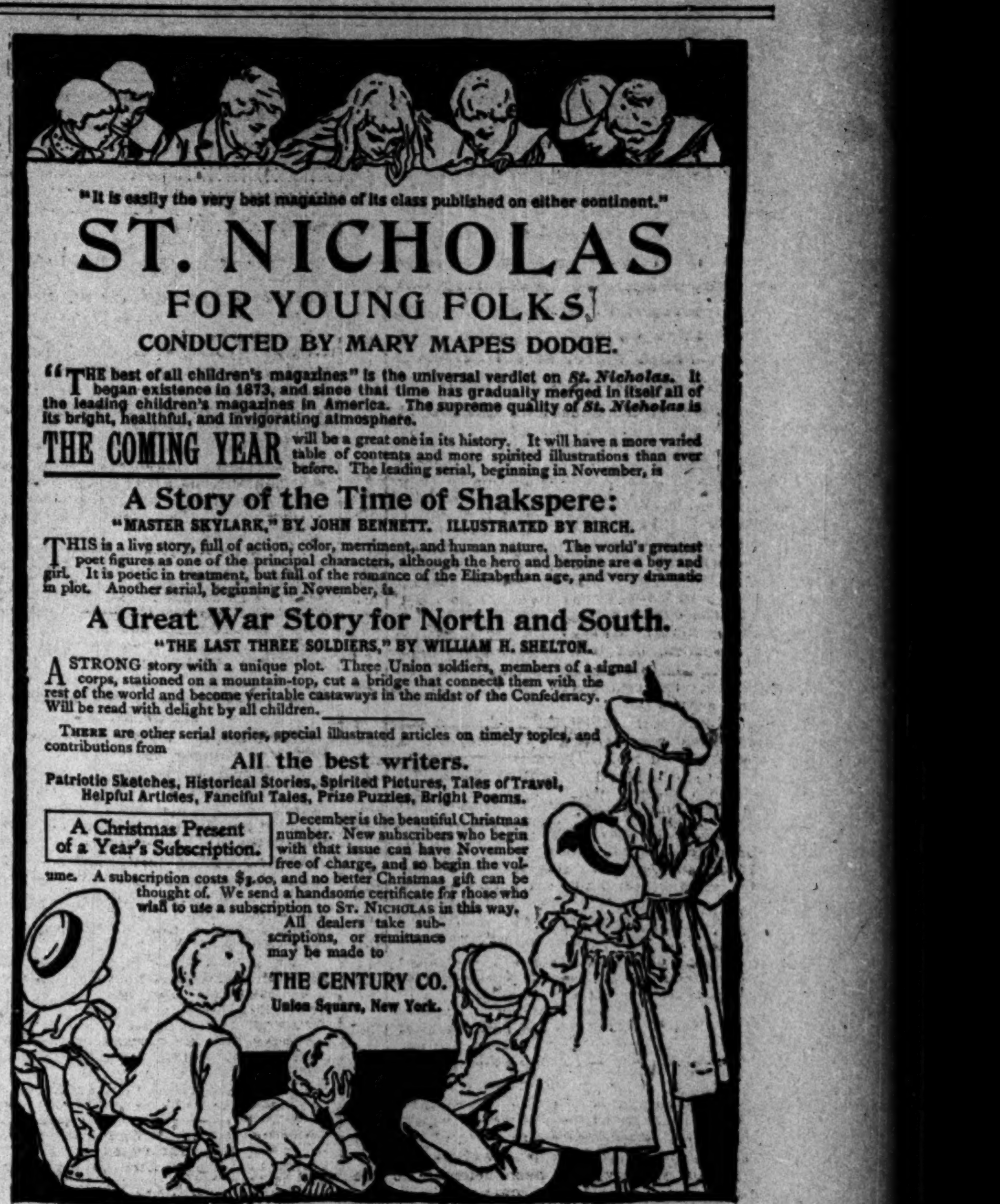
Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Telephone and mail orders promptly filled.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ST. NICHOLAS
FOR YOUNG FOLKS.
CONDUCTED BY MARY MAPES DODGE.
"The best of all children's magazines" is the universal verdict on St. Nicholas. It was begun in 1873, and since that time has had among its contributors [illegible] the leading children's magazine in America. The supreme quality of St. Nicholas is its bright, healthful, and invigorating atmosphere.
THE COMING YEAR will be a great one in its history. It will have a more varied table of contents and more splendid illustrations than ever before. The leading serial, beginning in November, is
A Story of the Time of Shakspere.
"MASTER SKYLARK," BY JOHN BENNETT. ILLUSTRATED BY BIRCH.
THIS is a live story, full of action, color, merriment, and human nature. The world's greatest poet figures as one of the principal characters, although the hero and heroine are a boy and girl. It is poetic in treatment, but full of the romance of the Elizabethan age, and very dramatic in its climaxes. Another serial, beginning in November, is
A Great War Story for North and South.
"THE LAST THREE SOLDIERS," BY WILLIAM H. SHELTON.
A STRONG story with a unique plot. Three Union soldiers, members of a signal corps, stationed on a mountain-top, cut a bridge that connects them with the rest of the world, and become veritable castaways in the midst of the Confederacy. Will be read with delight by all children.
THERE are other serial stories, special illustrated articles on timely topics, and contributions from
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but the fault of the soap that your husband's shirts are not white. Don't scrub and rub and wear them out using an inferior soap—use Santa Claus.
SANTA CLAUS SOAP.
takes the yellow out of clothes and whitens and softens them. Not injurious because it's pure. Will pay you to think to ask for "Santa Claus."
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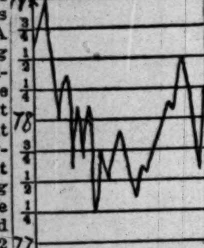
BIG CASH WHEAT TRADE.

LARGE ENGAGEMENTS FAIL TO PREVENT A SAG IN FUTURES.

Scared Shorts Cause a Quick Bulge of One Cent—Statistical Announcements All More or Less Bearish—Steady Stream of Liquidating Orders Weakens the Market—Provisions Easy on a Heavy Overrun in Hogs—South Water Street Prices.

The liberal cash business was the feature in the wheat market. Singularly enough the announcement of business did not have any immediate effect on futures. The local engagements were reported unusually early in the day, but in face of them the tone of the pit market was decidedly heavy. A sharp bulge during the last hour was credited to the cash trade showing here and at the seaboard, but it was more than anything else the result of a scare among shorts. Among the local sales reported were 50,000 bu No. 2 spring to Cleveland and 65,000 bu No. 2 red to Detroit by Hotchkiss, 75,000 bu spring wheat to Detroit by Milmine-Bodman, 80,000 bu to Sandusky by Rosenbaum, and in milling lots about 20,000 bu, part winter and part spring wheat. A lot of 150,000 bu No. 2 hard was worked from Burlington via Baltimore for export. Shippers are doing some speculating on the freight rate paid on the business. Part of Baltimore reported 100,000 bu of wheat sold to go to Sweden, and New York came in with a late report of 100,000 bu sold to go to Australia. San Francisco quoted May wheat 2½c per cental over the Saturday closing price and all offers made Saturday night accepted. Clearances were equivalent to 383,000 bu, as against primary receipts and shipments of 1,024,000 bu and 420,000 bu respectively.



December Wheat Range.

Statistics Are Rather Bearish.

The routine news of the day was if anything against prices. Receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis were up to last year's level, 1,259 cars, against 983 last week and 1,268 a year ago. The visible supply increase of 1,085,000 bu was much larger than expected. The quantity of wheat on passage and the English visible increased 1,200,000 bu and 166,000 bu respectively. Both these increases as well as the larger showing of world's shipments of wheat were a direct result of the enlarged American export and so could scarcely be considered bearish factors. The aggregate shipments to importing European countries for the week were 9,609,000 bu, as against 8,577,000 bu the previous week and 8,533,000 bu the same week of 1895. Early cables were fairly steady, but later advices quoted declines nearly everywhere. Liverpool was off the equivalent of 2¾@3c. Paris was lower by 1⅜@1¾c, and Berlin was off ½ mark, or the equivalent of ⅜c. Antwerp was up 1⅜c on red winter wheat. There was what amounted to denial of Saturday's rumors of relief by rain in India. There were also renewals of locust damage in the Argentine. The feeling during the first half of the session was decidedly easy. There was conspicuous selling through Logan and Baldwin-Farnum, but it was the general disposition to realize that weakened the situation. The rally on the late bulge was a little over a cent. The close showed a net loss of ¾c. The December-May spread widened out to 4c. New York was relatively higher than the local market. The difference was 9½c, and at one time a fraction more. Local receipts were 44 cars, as against 30,000 bu taken out of store. By sample No. 3 red sold at 81c, No. 2 at 87½c, No. 2 hard at 78@79c, No. 3 spring at 75½@76½, and No. 4 spring at 61@70c.

Corn Dull and Rather Heavy.

The corn market was somewhat heavy with speculative business dull. Receipts were moderate at 238 cars, but an increase is expected. Withdrawals from store were light at 55,856 bu. Liverpool was off ¼c. These factors, with weakness in wheat, induced some selling of May through commission houses, while receivers sold December, and the support was tame. December declined to 24⅞c and closed at 25c, a net loss of ⅛c. May touched 28⅛c, resting at 28¼@28⅜c, or easy as compared with Tuesday. The decrease of 1,096,000 bu in the visible and 793,000 bu in local stocks exerted some sustaining influence. Exports were 279,000 bu, of which 125,000 bu cleared New Orleans. The amount on ocean passage increased 160,000 bu. Receipts at primary points were 401,000 bu, shipments 548,000 bu. In the cash market low grade new corn was in tame demand and weak, but old corn was fairly firm. The cargo demand was by no means brisk, but charters were made for 50,000 bu. New corn by samples ruled 1c lower and old corn ½c lower.

Oats were moderately active, but rather featureless. The feeling was a trifle easier. December closed ⅛@¼c lower at 19c bid, and May steady at 22½c. Receipts were fair at 246 cars, and 430 cars are expected today. The heaviest buying was by Baldwin-Farnum, and the offerings mainly from parties who have bought the cash grain in the country. Exports were 271,500 bu. Vessel room was taken for 53,000 bu. The visible increased 316,000 bu, and is now 12,759,000 bu, compared with 5,972,000 bu last year. Under a large supply samples declined ¼@½c.

Sales on track and f. o. b. included: Corn—No. 4 at 21¼@23c, No. 3 at 22½@24⅜c, No. 3 yellow at 22½@23c, No. 2 at 25¼c, No. 3 white at 22⅜@24⅜c, No. 2 white at 25@26c, ears at 25c. Billed through: No. 4 at 19¼@19½c, No. 3 at 24@24¼c, No. 3 yellow at 21c, No. 2 at 23½@24⅜c, No. 2 yellow at 23@24⅜c, No. 3 white at 21c. Oats—No. 3 at 16@19c, No. 3 white at 18@21½c, No. 2 at 19¼@19½c, No. 2 white at 21⅜@22½c. Billed through: No grade at 15½c, No. 3 at 15¼@18c, No. 3 white at 17½@20⅜c, No. 2 white at 21@22½c.

Provisions were weak as a natural result of the receipts of hogs overrunning estimates by about 15,000. Local receipts were 58,000 and seven packing points had 88,000. Prices at the yards were off 10c. If there was any selling which might be termed conspicuous it was by Geddes-Kirkwood. January lard sold down to $4.07 and ribs to $7.67. There was a little rally before the close in sympathy with wheat.

Cash rye and December were steady, but May declined ¼c. No. 2 store sold at 38c, and f. o. b. at 38½c. No. 3 sold at 37c, and f. o. b. at 37½c. December sold at 38c. May sold at 42⅜c.

Barley was easier, especially low grades. Feed grades ranged at 24@25c. Medium malting sold at 26@27c, fair to good at 28@31c, and choice to fancy at 33@38c.

Flax futures declined with wheat early, but at the lower level fair speculative buying developed. Receipts were 49,880 bu, shipments 4,640 bu. No. 1 sold at 73¾@75c, and do Northwestern at 74@75c. December ranged at 73½@75c, closing at 75c. May ranged at 79½@81¼c, closing at the outside.

Timothy offerings were larger and prices declined 5c. December was $2.60 sellers. Fair to good $2.25@2.37½. March was $2.65 bid. Cloverseed was steady on the basis of $5.00@8.00 for fair to choice. Bran sold at $6.75@7.00, and middlings at $9.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

According to a cable from Proctor of Liverpool to Orthwein French seeding has been greatly delayed by wet weather, Russian seeding has been delayed first by drought and later by cold weather, and the prospects are for a small Argentine crop.

The feature in the privilege trade was large buying of calls by the Barretts. Puts ranged at 76⅜@76½c and calls at 79¾@80⅛c, closing at 80⅛c. Puts on May corn ranged at 28⅛@28⅜c and calls sold at 28¼c and 28⅝@28¾c.

The world's shipments in detail were as follows: American, 4,665,000 bu; Russian, 3,408,000 bu; Danubian, 1,456,000, and Argentine, 80,000 bu.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 840 cars; hogs, 23,000.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 250 lbs, against 240 lbs for the week previous and 244 lbs for the same week last year.

Lake freight room was in good demand for wheat. To Detroit 2¼c was paid. To load corn for holding at Port Huron 2¼c. Ocean freights were easier at 4½d from New York to Liverpool, with increased offerings of tramp steamers.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Nov. 18, 1895.
WHEAT.				
November	78⅛	76⅝@ 78⅛	77⅞	56⅝
December	79	77⅛@ 79	78⅛	57⅛
May	82⅝	81 @ 82⅝	82⅛	61⅝
CORN.				
November	25	24⅝@ 25	24⅞	28
December	25⅛	24⅞@ 25⅛	25	27⅜
May	28⅝	28⅛@ 28½	28⅛	29⅛
OATS.				
November	18⅞	18⅝@ 18⅞	18⅛	17⅞
December	19⅛	18⅞@ 19⅛	19	17⅞
May	22½	22⅛@ 22½	22⅛	20⅝
MESS PORK.				
December	6.87½	6.72½@6.75	6.75	7.97½
January	7.95	7.67½@7.82½	7.75	8.97½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	4.00	3.87½@3.92½	3.90	5.45
January	4.22½	4.07½@4.15	4.10	5.55
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	3.80	3.70 @3.72½	3.72½	4.35
January	3.97½	3.82½@3.85	3.85	4.52½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	4	...	7
Spring wheat	1	34	2	37
Corn	126	67	45	238
Oats	21	222	3	246
Rye	8	2	...	10
Barley	1	39	29	69
Totals	160	368	79	607

Inspected out—30,242 bu wheat, 55,866 bu corn, 15,778 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Nov. 14, 1896.	Nov. 7, 1896.	Oct. 31, 1896.	Nov. 16, 1895.
Wheat	61,008,000	59,923,000	58,680,000	60,326,000
Corn	18,196,000	19,294,000	19,340,000	4,306,000
Oats	12,759,000	12,443,000	11,756,000	5,972,000
Rye	2,708,000	2,670,000	2,544,000	1,287,000
Barley	6,250,000	5,942,000	5,907,000	4,047,000

These figures show an increase of 1,085,000 bu wheat, 316,000 bu oats, 38,000 bu rye, and 308,000 bu barley, and a decrease of 1,098,000 bu corn. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 3,390,000 bu and corn decreased 321,000 bu.

The following are the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Nov. 14, 1896.	Nov. 7, 1896.	Oct. 31, 1896.	Nov. 16, 1895.
Wheat	15,571,000	15,569,000	20,905,000	19,854,000
Corn	5,070,000	6,463,000	1,037,000	1,201,000
Oats	3,282,000	3,135,000	419,000	437,000
Rye	831,000	787,000	229,000	219,000
Barley	164,000	357,000	68,000	82,000
Totals	25,518,000	26,341,000	22,658,000	21,793,000

These figures show a decrease of 28,000 bu wheat, 793,000 bu corn, and 193,000 bu barley, and an increase of 147,000 bu oats and 44,000 bu rye.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale prices, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery, extra separator, 20c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 12@15c; thirds, 9c; dairies, 15@17c.

Beans—Pea beans, hand picked, 88@90c; medium, hand picked, 85@87c; lima beans, 2¾@2⅞c.

Cheese — Western Young Americas, 8@9¼c; twins, 8@8½c; cheddars, 8@9c; Swiss, 8@9c; limburger, 6@6½c; brick, 6@7c.

Dressed lambs—Spring, 5@6c per lb; yearlings, 4@5c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 21c; Southern, 19@20c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.00@2.50 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $4.50@5.50 per box; oranges, $4.50@5.50 per brl; grapes, 10@12c per 8-lb basket; pears, $1.00@1.25 per keg; California pears, $1.75@2.75 per 40-lb box; cranberries, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.75@6.00 per doz; partridge, $2.75@3.00; quail, 75c@$1.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@3.00; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.50.

Hay—Receipts, 758 tons; shipments, 58 tons; choice timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50; No. 1 at $9.00@9.50; No. 2 at $8.00@8.50; No. 3 at $5.50@6.00; choice prairie at $8.00@8.50; No. 1 at $6.00@6.50; No. 2 at $6.00@6.50; No. 3 at $5.00@5.50; No. 4 at $4.00@4.50.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 178,300 bu; exports, 104,739 bu; spot weak; No. 1 hard, 92⅜c; options opened weak and declined under lower cables, heavy spring wheat receipts, bearish foreign statistics, an unexpected increase in the visible supply and heavy world's shipments; rallied near the close on export rumors, but finally eased off again and closed at ⅝@1¼c net loss; No. 2 red, November, closed at 85⅜c; December, 86@87⅛c, closed at 86⅜c.

Corn—Receipts, 434,100 bu; exports, 60,939 bu; spot weak; No. 2, 30⅜c; options opened easy with wheat, rallied on covering, but eased off again and closed unchanged to ⅛c decline; November closed at 30⅜c; December, 31⅛@31¼c, closed at 31¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 219,500 bu; exports, 70,466 bu; spot weak; No. 2, 23c; options dull and easier, with the other markets, closing unchanged to ⅛c lower; May, 26⅜@26⅝c, closed at 26⅜c; December closed at 23⅝c. Hay easy. Hops steady. Hides firm. Leather firm. Wool quiet.

Provisions—Beef steady; extra mess, $7.00. Cut meats easier; shoulders, $4.25. Lard weaker, Western steam, $4.30; refined lower. Pork dull. Tallow steady.

Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 22¼@23c; prime yellow, 26@26½c.

Petroleum quiet; United closed at $1.20 bid. Resin quiet; strained, $1.90@1.92½. Turpentine quiet; 28@28½c. Rice quiet. Molasses steady.

Pig iron firm; Southern, $11.00@12.25; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper strong; brokers, $11.25; exchange, $11.30@11.50. Lead strong; brokers, $2.75; exchange, $2.90@2.92½. Tin firm; straits, $13.10@13.20; plates firm. Spelter firm; domestic, $4.15@4.25.

Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices 5@15 points higher on firm cables, buying checked by larger receipts at Brazil, and heavy visible supply for the United States; ruled dull with weak undertone. Closed barely steady, 5 points higher to 5 points lower. Sales, 3,500 bags, including March, 9.65@9.75c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, jobbing, 11c; invoice, 10¼c; mild quiet.

Sugar—Raw dull; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; refined quiet.

Butter—The market was strong on high-grade creamery at 21c, but trading not active. Receipts continue light and the proportion of strictly fancy quality is so small as to give holders of such some advantage. Under grades of fresh creamery quiet.

Cheese—There was scarcely any demand for large full cream, and with easier prices reported at Watertown on Saturday the feeling is somewhat unsettled. Fancy September white and colored quoted at 10¼@10⅜c. Small size full cream quiet, but fancy grades held fairly steady.

Eggs—Arrivals were liberal, and with only a light demand the tone is slightly weaker. Fresh gathered choice quoted at 23½@24c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 8@14 points lower and prices sold off rapidly during the first hour, declining 18@22 points for the most active months. The chief cause of the break was disappointing Liverpool advices. The decline in Liverpool brought about large stop orders on foreign account. The port receipts showed up larger than expected, and this, together with the absence of bull support, accelerated the selling. According to private wires considerable cotton remains in the South unsold, but it is claimed by some that there is a disposition in the interior to hold for higher prices. Closing quiet at 14@15 points decline from Saturday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton steady. Sales, 10,000 bales; additional sales, 2,000 bales American; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,000; receipts, 32,000; American, 32,000. Middling uplands, 4 15-32d; closed steady, 3@4 points net decline. Manchester—Yarns steady; cloths not much doing. Receipts at the ports today were 57,889 bales, against 49,751 bales this day last week and 44,983 bales last year. On the spot the market was quiet at 1-16c decline. Middling uplands at 7⅞c and do gulf at 8c. Sales, 59 bales for consumption and 1,759 bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
November	2,900	7.54	7.48	7.49@7.50
December	24,700	7.68	7.49	7.53@7.55
January	118,500	7.71	7.60	7.64@7.65
February	7,200	7.76	7.64	7.71@7.72
March	83,500	7.82	7.72	7.78@....
April	3,400	7.87	7.81	7.83@7.84
May	14,800	7.92	7.83	7.88@7.89
June	8,100	7.97	7.90	7.91@7.92
July	3,600	7.98	7.94	7.94@7.96

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 16.—There were soft spots in wheat today for bulls to step on, and there were indications that some of them made the misstep. There was a heavy slump through the first two hours of the market, and only for the fact that a bullish report from France came in and good sales for export were reported, a lower point might easily have been realized. The fact that recovery came promptly shows the sensitive condition about the pit. Shorts found no wheat for sale when the bull news came in toward the close, and in their haste to buy the morning loss was recovered, leaving a small net decline from Saturday. December opened ¾c lower at 78c and broke to 77¼c, closing at a rally at 78@78⅛c. May opened at 81⅝c, dropped to 80½c, and closed at 81@81⅛c. Flour lower; first patents, $4.30@4.50; second patents, $4.15@4.25; first clears, $3.30@3.50; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—Wheat dull on heavy receipts and quoted 2c to 4c lower than Saturday; No. 2 hard, 76@79c, latter for choice; No. 3, 72@74½c; No. 2 red, 87c bid; No. 3, nominally 84@87c; No. 2 spring, nominally 75@76c; No. 3, nominally 71@74c. Corn slow, ¼@1c lower; No. 2 mixed, 19¾@20c; No. 2 white, 20@20¾c. Oats slow but steady; No. 2 mixed, nominally 18c; No. 2 white, old, nominally 23c; new, 21c. Rye firm; No. 2, 32½c. Hay steady; timothy, choice, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, $5.00@5.50. Butter firm but dull; creamery, 16@17c; dairy, 10@12c. Receipts light, demand fair. Eggs dull, 17½c. Receipts—Wheat, 64,200 bu; corn, 78,400 bu; oats, 20,000 bu. Shipments—None.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Spring wheat—Limits higher; old wheat, No. 1 Northern, spot, 86¾c; new wheat, No. 1 hard, spot, 88⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 84⅜c; winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, 95c on track; No. 3 red, 93½. Corn—Weak; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 yellow, 28c; No. 4 yellow, 25c; No. 2 corn, 28c; No. 3 corn, 26½@27c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 27@27½c; No. 4 do, 19½c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 3 do, 18½c on track. Barley—Held too high for buyers; choice to fancy, 40@43c; good, 36@38c. Rye—No. 3, 43½c in store. Flour—Steady; demand fair; best patents, spring, $5.00@5.25; bakers' straight spring, $4.75@5.00; bakers' spring, $4.25@4.50; low grade, $3.00@3.25; patent winter, $5.25@5.40; graham, best, $4.35@4.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator 85c, track 86@88c; December, 85¾c bid; May, 88⅝c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 22¼c; December, 22½c; May, 25⅜c bid. Oats easy; No. 2 cash, 19c bid; May, 22⅝c. Rye, 34c bid. Flaxseed lower, 72½c. Pork lower; standard mess, jobbing, $7.32½@7.57½. Lard lower; prime steam, $3.77½; choice, $3.85. Lead—Quiet, $2.67½@2.72½. Spelter firm, $3.75 asked.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 16.—Corn easy, lower; No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 23½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 22½@22¾c; No. 3 white, 17@17½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 37@38c. Whisky, market steady; finished goods on basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 79,950 bu; oats, 43,550 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 5,400 bu. Shipments—Corn, 4,250 bu; oats, 82,950 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,290 brls; wheat, 1,400 bu.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The attendance on the Elgin Board of Trade today was large and the butter market active. Prices looked upward from the beginning and bidding on all lots offered was lively. The ruling price was 20 cents on all but two lots that brought ¼ cent higher. The total sales were 29,700 pounds for $5,944.72. A year ago the sales were large at 22 cents.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 82¼c; December, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 81c; December, 79⅝c bid; May, 82⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 78⅛c bid; No. 3, 74¼@74⅛c; rejected, 67⅛@74¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 82⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 81c. Rye, 36c. No. 2 oats, 18⅝c. Flax, 75⅛c.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The people of Cleveland began paying 7c a loaf for bread instead of 6c today. The increase is due to the rise in the price of flour, which in a comparatively short time has gone up from $2.90 to $4.50 a brl. The wholesale price is 6c instead of 5c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good, $1.55. Spirits dull, nothing doing. Tar firm, $1.05. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; sot, $2.00; virgin, $1.90.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, nominal; No. 2 red spring, 7s 2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal; No. 1 California, 7s 7d. Futures opened firm, with near and distant positions unchanged; closed weak, with November 2¼d lower and other months 2¼d lower; business about equally distributed; November, 6s 11d; December, January, and February, 6s 11¾d; March, 6s 11¾d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 2¼d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed dull, with November unchanged and other months ¼d lower; business heaviest on nearest and most distant positions; November, 3s 2½d; December, 3s 2¼d; January, February, and March, 3s 1¾d. Flour firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 9s 6d. Peas, Canadian, 4s 10d.

Provisions—Bacon dull; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 29s; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 30s 6d; long clear, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s; short clear middles, heavy, 40 to 50 lbs, 24s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 26s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 20s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 32s. Tallow, fine North American, 20s 6d. Beef, extra India mess, 55s; prime mess, 45s. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 50s; medium Western, 42s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western, 22s; refined in pails, 25s. Cheese firm; demand poor; finest American, white and colored, September, 51s. Butter, finest U. S., 98s; good, 60s.

Turpentine spirits, 21s. Resin, common, 6s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 16s 6d. Linseed oil, 17s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3⅝d; hindquarters, 5⅝d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London [Pacific coast], £3 5s.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

London Waiting for Confirmation of American Trade Revival.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

This was a blank day in the stock markets, although the tendency was good except for Americans, which were rather dull. It is believed that a reaction is necessary to bring in buyers. The dealers here are waiting for a confirmation of the revival of trade in the United States in the form of increased railway receipts. Mines were flat on steady realizations in Paris.

The feature in the money market is the growing possibility of gold going to India through the dearness of money. The rise in exchange to 16¼d will probably induce shipments.

The Paris bourse was dull. The feature there is the suddenness of heavy withdrawals of Russian deposits from Paris. It is said that the Russian Government was about to present a large amount of notes at the Bank of France for gold required for coinage purposes and that the bank refused to part with its gold, hence the sharp rise in exchange on London.

The Berlin market was quiet.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer 45
Chollar 170
Crown Point 30
Con. Cal. & Va. 165
Deadwood 115
Gould & Curry 60
Hale & Norcross 90
Homestake 2000
Iron Silver 40
Mexican 50
Ontario 700
Ophir 115
Plymouth asked 20
Quicksilver 2
Quicksilver pfd. 10
Sierra Nevada 58
Standard 140
Union Con. 45
Yellow Jacket 40

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Min. Co. 85
Atlantic 22¾
Boston & Mont. 95
Butte & Boston 5¼
Calumet & Hecla 328
Franklin 12
Kearsarge 17½
Osceola 31
Quincy 121
Tamarack 96
Wolverine 8¾

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 16	24,000	300	58,000	30,000
Total last week	53,876	2,089	182,379	76,705
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 16	4,000	.....	10,000	2,000
Total last week	13,300	125	39,274	8,189

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 27,000 hogs, and 20,000 sheep.

Cattle—Strictly choice native steers were scarce, and such cattle sold at about former prices, while all other grades declined 10@20c. The better grades sold actively, while undesirable stock changed hands slowly, closing weak. Native steers averaging 960@1,720 lbs sold at $3.50@5.15, bulk $4.20@4.80; Western rangers, $3.00@4.10 for cows, heifers, and steers; Texas steers, $3.50@4.00; native cows, $1.60@3.60; heifers, $2.15@4.00; veal calves, $3.00@5.75.

Hogs—The market opened weak, but closed comparatively firm at a decline of 10c. Heavy sold at $3.00@3.45, bulk $3.20@3.35; mixed $3.15@3.50, bulk $3.30@3.40; light $3.15@3.45, bulk $3.35@3.40; pigs $2.50@3.45, bulk $3.10@3.40. Prices are 15@20c lower than a week ago and 25@35c lower than a year ago.

Sheep—Lambs sold 25@30c below last week's closing, and sheep declined about 10c. Lambs sold at $2.50@4.75, bulk $3.60@4.25; native sheep $2.00@3.40, bulk $2.75@3.25; Westerns averaging 87@119 lbs $2.25@3.35, bulk $2.90@3.35.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,243; yards about cleared; steers quiet and lower; rough butchers' stock active and firmer; native steers poor to prime, $3.80@4.90; stags and oxen, $2.75@4.20; bulls, $2.45@3.00; dry cows, $1.15@3.25. European cables quote American steers at 10@10½c dressed weight; sheep, 8@9¼c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7@7¼c; no exports. Calves—Receipts, 2,047; dull and lower all around; veals, $4.00@7.25; grassers, $2.50@3.00; Western calves, $3.75@4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 21,221; slow and lower all round; sheep, $2.37½@3.50; lambs, $4.00@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 16,413; easier at $3.80@4.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 600; market 5@15c lower; Texas steers, $3.00@3.55; Texas cows, $1.75@2.50; native steers, $3.00@4.75; native cows and heifers, $1.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.55@3.75; bulls, $1.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 900; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $3.20@3.25; heavies and packers, $3.15@3.25; mixed, $3.20@3.30; lights, $3.15@3.27½; yorkers, $3.25@3.30; pigs, $3.00@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,300; market weak to 10c lower; lambs, $3.00@4.50; muttons, $2.25@3.25.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market slow to 10c lower; native beef steers, $3.75@4.70; Westerns, $3.25@4.00; Texans, $2.25@3.25; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.30; canners, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders steady, $2.75@3.75; calves, $3.00@5.50; bulls, $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 900; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $3.05@3.20; mixed, $3.15@3.20; light, $3.20@3.25; bulk of sales, $3.10@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market 10c lower; fair to choice natives, $2.75@3.50; Westerns, $2.50@3.00; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.70; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market 20c lower for common stuff and 10c off on others; native shipping steers, $3.50@4.80; light steers, $2.75@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00; Texas and Indian steers, $2.25@3.30. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 10@15c lower; light, $3.25@3.35; mixed, $3.00@3.30; heavy, $2.90@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market 10c lower; muttons, $2.25@3.50.

WINDOW GLASS IS UP 20 PER CENT.

Mills Are Shut Down and Stocks Low, but the Prospect Is for Speedy Resumption.

Window glass since McKinley's election has advanced an average of 20 per cent. All grades have joined in the rise, which is in response to a phenomenal demand from handlers. Jobbers and retailers have allowed their stocks to run down to a minimum, and certain much used sizes of glass are difficult to secure.

All the mills are shut down, the chief cause being inability to settle on a wage scale with workmen. The latter demand an increase of 7½ per cent. Confident predictions were made yesterday the wage scale would be adjusted and the mills would open, possibly by Dec. 1.

B. AND O. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Good Results from the Year's Operation—Fixed Charges Were Earned.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio today Reverdy Johnson acted as Chairman, the annual report of President Cowen was read and adopted, and the following directors were elected:

From Baltimore—William F. Fricke, James L. McLain, George C. Jenkins, Alexander Shaw, George A. Von Lingen, Maurice Gregg, William H. Blackford.

From New York—Louis Fitzgerald, Eugene Delano, Edward R. Bacon, William A. Read, Howland Davis.

Mr. McLain succeeded Aubrey Pearle, and represents the Johns Hopkins interests. The President presented a statement for the year ending June 30. The only reference to the receivership is contained in a sentence: "The company, being unable to meet its liabilities, March 1, 1896, passed into the hands of John K. Cowen and Oscar C. Murray, receivers. It has been deemed proper to continue the regular statement, and this report covers the operations of the entire fiscal year, both prior and subsequent to the receivership."

The total earnings for the year were $23,944,781, an increase of $1,127,599. Net earnings, $7,330,359. The operating expenses increased $1,782,376, the total being $17,583,420. The real fixed charges were earned. Payments of $694,834 have been made to retire bonded and other indebtedness.

Will Build Short Line to Deer River.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Great Northern railroad surveyors are completing survey of a short line from Forreston, Minn., to Deer River, the present terminus of the Duluth and Winnipeg. The line will be built the first thing next spring, and will be 110 miles in length, shortening the route from Duluth to the Red River Valley 150 miles.

Administration Board Organized.

The first meeting of the Board of Administration of the new Western Freight Association was held yesterday. All the members were present. C. A. Parker was elected Vice-Chairman.

IT OWES NO REBATES.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY HAS NO CLAIMS NOW OVERDUE.

Vice-President George H. Webster Enters a Denial to Sensational Stories—They Are Evidently Intended to Affect Quotations—Features of the New $10,000,000 West Chicago Mortgage—Biscuit Company Reduces Its Debt $250,000 Since August.

There was another lot of Diamond Match stories in circulation yesterday morning. According to dispatches from New York received by several of the brokers the Diamond Match company was in straits for ready money. It was said the company had failed to pay rebates to wholesale grocers, and that some of its notes were held by banks in New Jersey, and the bankers were clamoring to have them paid. George H. Webster, the newly elected Vice-President and director of the company, declares the stories are entirely without foundation. Rebates are paid to wholesale grocers quarterly. The last installment was due Oct. 15, and every cent due grocers at that time was paid. There are no notes of the company now outstanding that are overdue.

The stories were apparently sent out for the purpose of affecting the market price of Diamond Match stock. During the time when the speculation was going on in Diamond Match Edwin Gould kept the brokers in Chicago liberally supplied with the literature on the Diamond Match company, and also regarding the Continental Match company, of which Mr. Gould is President, and which, according to his statement, would soon drive the Diamond Match company out of business. According to yesterday's stories, there was a little fight in progress between the Continental Match company and the Diamond Match company. The statement was made that the Continental Match company would soon have its factories in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in operation. This has the flavor of the stories sent out by Edwin Gould six months ago. The factory was then just ready to begin operating. Reports from Ogdensburg are that none of the machinery has yet been put in place. The factory building, together with the ground, was contributed by citizens of Ogdensburg to induce the Continental Match company to locate there. The building was erected, but so far the Continental Match company has failed to perform its part of the contract. Last summer a committee was sent to Mr. Gould to inquire when the factory would be started up. Mr. Gould then said the machinery was being built and would be shipped at once, but his promises have not yet been carried out. The only factory in operation belonging to the Continental Match company is that at Passaic, N. J. This factory is now said to be turning out less than 10,000 gross of matches a day, or one-fourth carload, as compared with eight carloads, the daily capacity in the dispatches sent out yesterday.

Features of the New Mortgage.

The consolidated mortgage of the West Chicago Street railroad company, which was filed for record Saturday, is a document containing no unusual features. It is dated Oct. 31, 1896, and makes the Central Trust company of New York trustee. The mortgage tells of the execution by the company of the first mortgage made in 1888, to secure $4,100,000 of bonds. The operation of the sinking fund has reduced the outstanding bonds of that issue to $3,969,000. The purpose of the new issue, the mortgage states, is to provide for retiring in due time the first mortgage bonds, and to provide funds for meeting present obligations. The company conveys all of its real, personal, and mixed property, franchises, privileges, etc., excepting the lease from the Chicago West Division railway company, the property thereby demised, and the improvements made thereon. The 6,251 shares of West Division stock are subject to the lien of the new mortgage, subject, however, to the terms of the deed of trust of May 1, 1888. The mortgage contains the usual provisions in case of default. The trustee is permitted to take possession of the property or to sell at public auction after default continuing for six months. The trustee's action is subject to the will of the majority of the bondholders.

It is provided that $3,969,000 of the consolidated bonds be deposited with the trustee for the payment and redemption of an equal number of the outstanding first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the company, which mature in 1928. As the first mortgage bonds are paid and canceled from time to time by the operation of the sinking fund, a like amount of the consolidated bonds shall be certified by the trustee and turned over to the company.

Excess of Exports Over Imports.

For the ten months ending Oct. 31 the exports from the United States showed an excess of $206,985,482 over the imports, or a trade balance of that amount in favor of this country. For the corresponding ten months in 1895 the imports were $31,105,045 in excess of the exports. This makes a gain for the present year over the preceding year of $238,090,527. These figures are from the monthly report prepared by Worthington C. Ford, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. For the month of October the exports showed a total of $63,011,822 in excess of the imports, as compared with $12,010,628, the excess of exports for the corresponding month in last year. During the month of October of the present year the gold import showed an excess of $27,618,770 over exports, as compared with an excess of only $76,857 for October, 1895. For the ten months ending with October the gold imports were $36,937,205 in excess of the exports, while for the ten corresponding months in last year there was a balance against the United States of $44,427,200. Some idea of the importance of the foreign trade of the United States may be gained from a perusal of the figures of the Treasury Department. Our total exports for the ten months included in the report amount to $779,447,387, of which only $16,579,274 was foreign and the remaining $762,868,113 was domestic. The imports for the same period amounted to $572,461,905, of which $262,249,056 was free of duty and $310,212,849 was dutiable.

The New York Biscuit company has reduced its floating debt $250,000 since August. The company is now doing a prosperous business and its bakeries are being run at a profit. It is expected the entire floating debt will be cleared up in less that a year. At the time of the Moore failure the New York Biscuit company had a floating debt of $1,100,000.

Local Stocks Are Weak and Dull.

The local markets yesterday were weak. Diamond Match opened at 135, and under the effect of the stories circulated it went off to 130 account, which was practically the price at which the stock was selling at the opening of the exchange two days after election. It rallied at the close, however, to 133. There was not a single sale of North Chicago stock made during the day, and only two of West Chicago—one of 25 shares at 93½ and one of 5 shares at 93. The packing stock held up fairly well, but New York Biscuit sold off from 61 to 60 and closed at the bottom.

The weakness in the stock market was largely due to the weakness in New York and to the inability of the brokers to get money for speculative purposes. The banks are not free at present in loaning money for the carrying of local stocks. The result is not only a weakness of the market but inactivity on all stocks which are largely dealt in for speculative purposes. One of the banks yesterday gave the following as the figures at which the few new loans are being made: North Chicago, 190 to 200; West Chicago, 70 to 75; City railway, 200; Diamond Match, 115 to 120; New York Biscuit, 45 to 50; and Canal and Dock, 50 to 55.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

50 N Y Bis Co.... 61
50 do 60¾
20 do cash........ 61
15 Dia M Co.......135
10 Am S B Co act. 40¼
100 do act....... 40⅜
100 do 40
50 Am S B Co act. 40¾
100 do 40
50 do act......... 40¼
30 C P & P Co pfd 49
5 IPCo pfd o.p.g. 50
100 C B & M Co.... 15½

BONDS.

$1000 Cass-av & F. G. Ry 5s........ 99

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 Am S B Co act. 40¼
10 LStEl seller 10. 22
100 do act........ 22
16 Chi City Ry....235
70 N Y Bis Co..... 60
50 do act......... 60
250 do 60
50 do act......... 60
5 do 60
14 Dia M Co......134½
100 do 131
50 do act.........131
150 Dia M Co act..130
50 do act.........130¼
50 do act.........130½
25 W C St R R..... 93½
50 M & C B pfd act 40¼
50 do act......... 40
20 do 39¾
50 C B & M Co pfd 40
19 Met W S El..... 18
10 do cash........ 18¼
10 do 18

BONDS.

$3000 CCR4½s cash.100¼
$500 L St El deb 5s 74

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 Dia M Co act..131¾
100 do 131½
2 do 133
190 N Y Bis Co.... 60
5 W C S R R....... 93

BONDS.

$4000 CGL&CCo 5s 92¾
2000 IntPCo deb6s 78½
$10000 NCCRy 4½s 99¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 9.
New York	$78,874,845	$83,261,660
Chicago	16,727,906	15,223,572
Boston	13,745,614	12,743,983
Philadelphia	9,068,874	7,461,490
St. Louis	4,737,837	4,520,968
Baltimore	2,237,287	2,254,667
New Orleans	1,280,615	1,252,728

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 70@90c premium; St. Louis, 75c premium.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Perfunctory Day in Wall Street with Little Outside Business.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Aside from the fluctuations in one or two of the specialties today speculation in stocks was a perfunctory affair, outside interest being at a minimum. The course of prices appeared to indicate that leading professional interests were not yet prepared to encourage the resumption of the upward movement. Otherwise the exceptionally favorable statement of our foreign trade statistics for October and the ten months of the year would undoubtedly have been made a bullish test. As it was, efforts were again made to revamp the Cuban war scare. The advocates of lower prices also professed great concern over the business prospects of the granger roads. There was little or no news calculated to affect prices, and the dealings, which were lighter than usual, were indifferently distributed. London was not much of a factor beyond moderate sales of the international shares.

The market opened irregular at unimportant changes in the leading stocks, but soon developed a reactionary tendency, Sugar and the grangers being weak features. The selling of the first named was by powerful interests and was attributed to a desire to depress the general list quite as much as that particular stock. Towards midday a buying movement occurred in which Pacific Mail rose 2¼ per cent, later half of the improvement was lost. Other low priced shares also made substantial gains. Subsequently renewed efforts by the bears and sold out bulls and a special drive at Sugar caused another general decline, the stock in question dropping 1⅝ per cent. Tobacco was traded in, ex-dividend of 4 per cent, and scored a decline of 2⅝ per cent. Cordage guaranteed, which had earlier gained nearly a point, dropped 2 per cent, and sharp concessions were made in the general list. The market developed increased activity toward the close, with prices ruling at the lowest points.

The bond market displayed a reactionary tendency in sympathy with stocks, but the declines were fractional. Kings County elevated 1sts were a notable exception, rising 9 per cent to 50. The sales were $1,709,000.

Governments were active and firm on transactions of $209,000.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Nv.16.	Nv.14.
Amn. Sugar	33,200	119¼	117⅜	118⅝	119⅜
Do pfd	100	102	102	102	103⅛
*Amn. Tobacco	2,900	78⅝	76⅛	76⅛	83⅝
Do pfd	2,100	102	101	101	102
Amn. Cot. Oil	500	15	15	15	.....
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	9	91	91	91	91
Amn. Express	85	113½	113	113	113
Atchison	1,900	16	15⅛	15½	15⅞
Do pfd	2,400	26	25½	25⅝	26⅜
Amn. Sp. Co.	5,900	13	12½	12⅞	12⅞
Do pfd	600	81½	81	81½	.....
Bay State Gas	1,500	14⅛	12⅞	12⅞	14⅛
Balto. & Ohio	1,500	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	18
Bkln. Un. Gas	164	96⅛	96	96	.....
C., B. & Q.	11,700	82¾	81⅝	81⅝	82⅝
C. & N. W.	500	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	106
C., M. & St. P.	23,100	78	76⅞	77⅛	78
Do pfd	100	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
C., R. I. & P.	8,100	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	42½	42½	42½	.....
Can. So.	8	49	49	49	50
Ches. & Ohio	1,700	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	32	31⅝	31⅝	32¼
Cent. R.R. of N. J.	120	106¼	106¼	106¼	.....
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	300	163	162	162	163⅛
Chicago Gas	7,200	77⅞	77	77⅝	77⅞
C., H. V. & Tol.	700	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
Colo. Fuel & I.	200	26½	26½	26½	27
Col. C. & I. dev.	100	1½	1½	1½	.....
Del. & Hud.	300	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Den. & R. G. pfd.	100	45	45	45	.....
E., T. & T. Co.	300	63	62⅛	62⅛	.....
E. & T. H.	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	.....
Genl. Electric	2,600	33⅞	33	33⅞	33⅞
Illinois Steel	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	56
K. & Mich.	100	7	7	7	.....
Lake Shore	100	152	152	152	.....
Louis. & Nash.	5,600	52	51⅛	51⅝	52⅛
L. E. & W.	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19
Laclede Gas	500	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜
Met. Traction	300	109	109	109	109
Mich. Cent.	10	95	95	95	.....
M., K. & T.	400	14⅜	14	14	14½
Do pfd	1,300	29⅞	29	29	29⅞
Manhattan	5,000	100⅛	98⅞	98⅞	100⅛
Missouri Pac.	2,200	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	24⅝
Minn. Iron	200	63	63	63	.....
N. P. pfd new	2,400	36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞
Nor. Pac.	2,200	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
Do pfd	8,100	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
Do 1st pfd	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	.....
Do 2d pfd	5	21½	21½	21½	.....
Nor. & W. pfd	150	19	19	19	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	11	11	11	10⅞
North Amn. Co.	1,100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,500	16⅞	16	16	16⅛
Nat. Lead	400	27	26⅞	26⅞	.....
Ogn. Sh. Line	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	.....
Nat. St. 2d pfd	200	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	.....
Phila. & Read.	13,300	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30⅜
Pac. Mail	11,500	28⅛	26	27⅛	26⅞
Pullman	100	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛
Southern Ry.	1,300	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
Do pfd	2,300	31⅞	31	31	32
So. Pac.	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
St. L. & S. W.	600	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
Do pfd	300	11	11	11	11⅛
Standard Gas	100	83	83	83	.....
Do pfd	100	108	108	108	.....
Texas Pac.	1,700	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	.....
Tenn. Coal	3,700	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	.....
Union Pac.	1,200	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
U. P., D. & G.	100	3	3	3	3
U. S. Rubber	900	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25
Do pfd	800	82	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
U. S. Cordage	4,300	7	6⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Do pfd	400	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13⅞
Do gtd	1,700	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞	27
U. S. Leather	900	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11
Do pfd	1,500	67	66⅛	66⅛	67⅛
U. S. Express	40	44	44	44	.....
W. & L. E.	6,300	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9
Do pfd	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	.....
Wabash	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Do pfds	1,000	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18⅝
West. Union	7,100	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞	88⅞
Wis. Cent.	100	3	3	3	.....

*Ex-div. 4 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 148
American 112
United States 44
Fargo 96

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg 119¼
U. S. 4s coup 119¼
U. S. 5s reg 112¼
U. S. 5s coup 112¼
U. S. 4s reg........109⅝
U. S. 4s coup 109⅝
U. S. 2s reg bid.... 95

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch gen 4s. ....79½@80
20000 do adjt 4s..43¼@43½
10000 A&NW 1st... 81½
1000 A&P inc...... 1½
16000 Am Spirits 6s ....95¼@96
5000 BW&W 5s. ....100¼@101
46000 Bkln Un Gas 5s.....106@106¼
4000 CGL&CCo 5s.. 95
5000 C&NW con 7s140
1000 do deb 1933....108⅛
13000 CRI&P ext 5s ....104⅝@104⅞
5000 do deb 5s..... 92
67000 CNJ gm 5s...118
1000 do reg.......116
75000 C&NP 1st tr ....45⅜@46½
2000 CStPM&O con127½
5000 Col Mid 1st tr 72¼
5000 C&O con 5s..108
1000 C&E 1st......110¼
1000 CHV&T 6s... 89¾
1000 D&RG 4s.....111
7000 Detroit Gas 5s ....75@75¼
3000 Edison NY 5s.110
6000 ETV&G con gold 5s.107⅜@107⅝
10000 Erie prior 4s.. 92
25000 FtW&DC 1st tr.......64½@65
5000 Kings Co El 1st.......50
7000 Lac Gas 5s.94⅝@⅞
4000 Lex Av & Pf 1st.......116½
2000 LE&W 1st 5s.115
3000 L I gm 4s.... 92
5000 LNA&C con.. 91¼
5000 M&StP S Min116½
3000 do W&M.....110½
2000 do C&PW 5s.114
11000 Man con 4s.95@96
11000 MK&T 1st 4s 85¼
29000 NYC&StL 4s. ....103¼@104
1000 N&W tr 5s.. 66¼
1000 do M&Wab dv tr...........67
8000 NYW&O ref 4s............89
5000 do 5s.......110½
10000 NYC&StL Vn &TH.........102¼
80000 NYC 1st. ....119¾@120
1000 N&S 1st 5s...103
15000 NP gm lien new....53⅛@53¼
17000 do tr notes. ....95¼@96¼
3000 do 1st cp....115⅜
5000 do 1st cp.....115⅞
40000 do 3d cp tr.56⅝@⅞
6000 O So 1st.95¼@96
22000 OR&N 5s tr.. 97
30000 OSL&N con tr 5s.......67⅜@68
2000 OSL&N 6s. ....111¼@112
2000 do tr.........110¼
5000 P&W 1st..... 74
4000 P&E inc...... 19
57000 P&R gm 4s tr ....80½@81¼
20000 do 1st inc tr. 48¼
43000 do 3d inc tr. ....35@37
2000 Rens&Sar 1st.145
33000 R&D 6s stmp. 93
8000 RGW 4s...... 75
2000 RW&O con..116
1000 StLSW 1st.... 67½
24000 StL&IM 5s..77@½
33000 SA&AP 4s. ....56⅜@57⅛
17000 So Ry 1st 5s.91@⅛
10000 So Pac Cal 5s 87⅛
1000 SV&NE 1st... 83
2000 StJ&GI 1st tr 47⅜
10000 Tex&NO con 5s........94@94¼
4000 Tex P 1st 5s ......88@89
57000 do 2d inc.22⅛@23
9000 TC&I [illegible] div 86
10000 TStL&KC 1st tr..........74
5000 US 4s reg...109⅝
4000 US new......119⅝
25000 US 5s cp...112¼
47000 UPD&G 1st ......36@37
4000 US Cord 1st ......28¼@30
7000 UP 1st '98...104
11000 do 1st '99.105¼@⅛
6000 UP 1st '96 ex nat cp..........100⅛
3000 do 1st '97 do..100⅛
1000 do 1st '98.....101
1000 Wis 5s........105¼
24000 Wab 1st 5s. ....105⅛@105¼
54000 Wis C 1st tr.43@⅛
126000 WS gtd 4s. ....105⅛@105⅞
5000 do reg........105⅞

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Trading in Boston was quiet, save that the copper shares maintained prominence and strength. Montana reacted, opened up ⅝, at 96½, and losing to 95. A good business was done in calls on the stock, 1 per cent being paid to call 800 shares at 100 before Dec. 1. Butte fell off ⅝, to 5. Since the election over one-quarter of the whole capital stock has been traded in, or, excluding the 90,000 shares of the Davis estate, just about one-half of the outstanding 110,000 shares. Other copper shares held steady, and the strength of the metal continues pronounced. It is to be noted that nothing is heard of the numerous small companies, stocks of which are still named in the official sheet, and which used to be more or less prominent—Huron, National, Minnesota, South Side, Washington, Allouez, Central, and Centennial, for instance.

Quotations follow: Call loans, 5½@6½; time money, 5@6. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 4@5 per cent, and New York funds sold at par.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	4,500	119¼	119¼	118	118
Do pfd	125	103	103	102¼	102½
Atchison	950	16	16	15⅜	15⅝
Bay State Gas	9,000	6⅜	6⅜	6	6
Bell Tel.	50	206½	206½	206½	206½
Boston & Maine	5	167	167	167	167
C., B. & Q.	1,100	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	81⅝
Cal. & Hecla	25	330	330	330	330
Chi. Junction Ry.	200	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Erie Telephone	55	62¾	62¾	62½	62½
General Electric	75	33	33	32¾	32¾
Illinois Steel	150	56⅛	56⅛	56	56
Ogn. Sh. Line	50	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Union Pacific	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
West End R. R.	130	68	68⅛	68	68⅛
Westinghouse Elec	200	27	27	27	27
Do pfd	25	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
Wolverine, Minn.	450	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
Santa Ysabel	650	11	11⅛	11	11

BONDS.

$20000 Atch 2d.43@43⅜
2000 do 4s 78⅞
3000 CBN 2d 6s. 97
5000 C B Q conv 5s......100¼
$ 3000 Junct. 5s...108
7000 Steel pl 5s. 82½
5000 Gas 1st.... 84
14000 do 2d..... 72
1000 Wis C 5s... 43¼

Will Be Sold Under Foreclosure.

Foreclosure sale of the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad property, which includes the lines of the old Calumet Terminal Belt line and the Grand Central Station, takes place in this city today. The bid of the Bondholders' committee, it is understood, will be $10,000,000 for the road, with all its equipment, franchises, and assets. In addition to this it will have to assume the preferential mortgages.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

LAND LINES BEGINNING TO FEEL THE NEAR CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

Lake Shipments Show a Heavy Decrease by Which the Trunk Roads Benefit—Business of the Week—Baltimore and Ohio Suspected of Cutting Grain Rates—Its Officials Aver Their Advantage Is Due to the Desires of the Shippers.

Navigation will practically close by the end of this month, and, in consequence, shipments by lake are growing smaller. Last week's shipments by lake lines to the East amounted to 90,821 tons, against 131,290 for the week previous.

The falling off in lake shipments has benefited the railroad lines slightly. Last week's through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago by the ten east-bound roads amounted to 59,017 tons, against 55,861 for the week previous and 64,761 for the corresponding week last year.

Flour shipments were 3,773 tons, against 4,431 last year; grain, 42,023 tons, against 46,600; provisions, 13,221 tons, against 13,730. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 21.3; Big Four, 5; Chicago and Erie, 5.2; Grand Trunk, 13.2; Lake Shore, 13.7; Michigan Central, 12.8; Nickel Plate, 7.7; Pan-Handle, 4.6; Fort Wayne, 6.9; Wabash, 9.6.

Nearly one-third of the total shipments by all the roads was carried by the Baltimore and Ohio. For the corresponding week last year this road carried only 6.9 per cent, which is about the amount to which it is entitled under the joint traffic agreement. For several weeks it has secured the bulk of east-bound grain shipments from Chicago. The suspicion prevails that it has not secured this advantage by legitimate means, and, although no positive proof has been obtained that it is cutting rates, the other roads feel sure they are not maintained. The Baltimore and Ohio officials deny that they are cutting the rates, and say their advantage over the New York lines is due to the desire of shippers to direct their freight to Baltimore, because they not only secure three cents lower rate a hundred pounds, but save the New York lighterage charge, which the trunk lines deduct before prorating with Western connections. If this is so it shows the justice of the demand of the New York Produce Exchange that the differential rate in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia be abandoned.

RECEIVER MALOTT TAKES CHARGE.

Vandalia Lines to Be Reorganized in the Pennsylvania's Interest.

V. T. Malott of Indianapolis, receiver of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, has assumed charge of all its property and assets, including all the railroads owned, leased, or operated by it—namely: Terre Haute and Indianapolis, St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute, Terre Haute and Peoria, Terre Haute and Logansport, Indiana and Lake Michigan, and East St. Louis and Carondelet. It is said the Pennsylvania is responsible for the appointment of a receiver and that its object is to bring about a reorganization of these lines.

TO SET ASIDE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Conspiracy and Fraud Alleged Against Former Management of Frisco Line.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—Dwight Braman of Boston, Mass., a bondholder of the St. Louis and San Francisco, filed an equity bill in the United States Circuit Court today praying for the setting aside of the foreclosure sale on the ground of fraud in the conduct of the Frisco receivership, the purchase of the Frisco by the Atchison system, and its management by the latter.

The complainant names as defendants the defunct company and its successor, the Mercantile Trust company, trustee under the consolidated bonds; Aldace F. Walker, and John H. McCook, receivers of the Frisco and Atchison; Louis Fitzgerald Jr., Kennedy Tod, Benjamin P. Cheney, M. Seligman, Charles S. Gleed, James A. Blair, Sigmund Alsberg, and Samuel C. Eastman, members of the Reorganization committee.

Mr. Braman charges that not only was business diverted to the Atchison and debts put on the 'Frisco, but a fictitious indebtedness of the 'Frisco to the Atchison was created amounting to $3,268,059. In the meantime, he declares, the credit of the Atchison was falling and the company was known to its officers and to the officers of the 'Frisco to be insolvent long before the receivership proceedings were instituted. In order to conceal their mismanagement and further increase their hold on the property, the officers of the Atchison, it is alleged, devised a scheme to get hold of the first and second preferred stocks of the 'Frisco. They succeeded by giving holders of preferred stock consolidated bonds by way of exchange.

John T. Woodruff, assistant attorney of the 'Frisco, says: "The suit will not surprise any railroad man. It arises from an old contention over the sale of the St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock and has been dragging along for years. It has been thoroughly gone over before this."

Mr. Braman petitions the court to declare the foreclosure sale of the Frisco assets null and void, to enjoin the officers from issuing any kind of bonds, and to appoint new receivers. He says that in order to induce United States Judge Caldwell to sign the decree of foreclosure the defendants conspired to make false representations and reports to him.

FIVE RAILROADS ARE INDICTED.

Northwestern Lines Run Up Against a Minnesota Warehouse Law.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The St. Paul, Soo line, Wisconsin Central, Great Northern, and Great Western have been indicted for refusing to turn over unclaimed freight to a licensed public warehouseman after twenty days from receipt of same by said railway companies. In each case the indictment is the same, while the particular circumstance or specification is different. In the case of the Great Northern, it is alleged that one James A. Lewis, a licensed warehouseman, called on the road and demanded five bags of spice consigned to Smith & Gooch. The merchandise had been in the hands of the road more than twenty days and had not been called for. Lewis offered to pay the charges to the road, but they would not give him any information as to the amount and declined to deliver the goods. This warehouse law was passed by the last Legislature and these are the first indictments under it. Attorneys of the roads asked and were granted further time to answer.

New Coal Carrying Deal.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—An important deal is nearing completion by which a close traffic arrangement will be made between the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Erie, and the "Big Four" for the transportation of the bituminous coal mined along the Hocking Valley line to Chicago and St. Louis. To do this the Erie will make certain concessions. J. Pierpont Morgan is said to be the prime mover in the new alliance.

NOTICE.

The Chicago Warehouse and Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that The Chicago Warehouse and Manufacturing Company will, on the 7th day of December, 1896, redeem all of its outstanding bonds of the issue dated July 1st, 1886, pursuant to the right of redemption reserved in and by the mortgage securing them; that the principal of said bonds and interest thereon to said 7th day of December, 1896, will be paid to the respective holders of said bonds at the office of the Northwestern National Bank, in the City of Chicago, during banking hours on said 7th day of December, 1896; and that from and after said 7th day of December, 1896, interest will cease to accrue upon all of said bonds not presented for payment on that date.

Chicago, October 6th, 1896.
THE CHICAGO WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
By GILBERT E. PORTER, President.

WHEAT.

The legitimate situation favors dollar wheat. Why not benefit by advance we feel sure will come? Provisions are very cheap and next in line for a bulge. Write for market letter and information.
EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO.,
40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

Globe Savings Bank,
UNDER STATE CONTROL
MONADNOCK BUILDING.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY BANK
LaSalle and Washington-sts.
CAPITAL
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
SURPLUS, $500,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
Invites All or a Part of Your Business in its
SAVINGS, BANKING, FOREIGN AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS.
DIRECTORS.
A. C. BARTLETT, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
J. HARLEY BRADLEY, of David Bradley Mfg. Co.
H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, of Marshall Field & Co.
MARVIN HUGHITT, President C. & N.-W. Ry.
C. L. HUTCHINSON, Pres't Corn Exchange Bank.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, of A. O. Slaughter & Co.
MARTIN A. RYERSON, Retired.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE, of Sprague, Warner & Co.
BYRON L. SMITH, Pres't The Northern Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the above mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall-st., New York City, on or after November 25, 1896.

The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the books of Fidelity Trust Company certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between Nov. 16 and Nov. 27.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall-st., New York.

NEW MARKET DICTIONARY.

A new and greatly enlarged edition of our Market Dictionary will be sent free to any address on request. It contains full and explicit definitions of all terms pertaining to stocks, grain, cotton and provisions, and to financial affairs generally. In addition it contains the most valuable statistics pertaining to stocks and grain, covering a period of fifty years, and also all necessary information to enable one unfamiliar with the markets to trade intelligently in stocks, grain, provisions or cotton.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
17 Board of Trade, Chicago; 55 and 1227 Broadway, New York; Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo; 1343 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
MEMBERS Chicago Board of Trade. New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
Exclusive leased wires connect all offices.

Edward L. Brewster & Co
Bankers and Brokers,
209 LA SALLE-ST.,
MEMBERS OF
New York Stock Exchange,
Chicago Stock Exchange.
Long experience and superior advantages for transacting all financial business for investors.

NOTICE.
The Chicago Warehouse and Manufacturing Company's Six Per Cent Bonds.

The Chicago Edison Company will at any time hereafter prior to the 7th day of December, 1896, pay par and accrued interest for The Chicago Warehouse and Manufacturing Company's six per cent bonds of the issue dated July 1st, 1886, as such bonds may be presented at the office of the Chicago Edison Company, 139 Adams street, Chicago.
CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY.
By F. S. GORTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
The Chicago Edison Company 6 Per Cent Debenture Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of any six per cent Debenture Bonds, issued March 1, 1893, can exchange the same at par for their ... at the office of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, on the fifteenth day of December, 1896, for Chicago Edison Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Issue dated July 1, 1896, bearing 5 per cent interest, providing the debenture holders present their debentures for exchange before Dec. 15, 1896, will be allowed interest at 6 per cent until that date.
Chicago, Oct. 8, 1896. CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY.
By FRANK S. GORTON, Treasurer.

WHEAT TRADERS
are now offered opportunities for investment that have not existed in years. The situation grows stronger every day. We issue a daily review of the markets, and the most complete book of Facts and Figures ever published, entitled "Facts and Figures." Both are free. Write or call for copies.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
PRIVATE WIRES. 108 LA SALLE-ST.

BUY GOLD MORTGAGES OF H. O. STONE & CO. 206 LA SALLE-ST.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Monday, Nov. 11, 1896:

Stewart-av., 53 s of 61st-st., e f, 75x125½, Nov. 11 [A. Crane to J. G. Garrett]	$18,000
Peoria-st., 50 n of 54th, e f, 25x120, March 20 [H. McCormick to M. Sheehy]	2,100
Archer-av., 50 e of Emerald, n f, 25x100, m or l, Nov. 2 [E. B. Aschermann to J. H. Weiss]	3,750
Potomac-av., 254 e of Hoyne, s f, 25x132, Nov. 14 [J. Iseder to J. Lipke]	14,000
Western-av., 48 n of Montana-st., w f, 24x100, Nov. 10 [L. E. Campbell to A. E. Stein]	1,200
Rhine-st., 49 1-3 w of Talman-av., s f, 25x125, July 6 [M. W. Groll to W. Trappe]	1,175
Mozart-st., 273¼ s of Armitage-av., e f, 23½x100, March 12 [W. Frink to J. R. Mann]	2,080
Eberly-av., 294 n of Montrose, e f, 250x125, m or l, Sept. 8 [E. T. Allen to W. C. Dunn]	3,700
Indiana-st., 134 w of Green, s f, 20x100, und 1-3 interest, Nov. 1 [J. E. Nohren et al. to J. H. Nohren]	1,000
Rees-st., 161 e of Halsted, s f, 23x100, Nov. 9 [W. A. Simmons to F. Zimmerman]	5,500
Escanaba-av., 135 s of 87th-st., w f, 25x138¾, Nov. 13 [M. in C. to Free Home B., L. and H. Assn.]	1,600
Buffalo-av., 50 n of 84th-st., e f, 25x124, Nov. 14 [same to same]	1,400
W. 46th-pl., 235 e of Union-av., n f, 24x124, Nov. 14 [same to same]	2,800
52d-pl., 199 w of Madison-av., n f, 50x125, Oct. 1 [C. M. Erickson to A. C. Jelleff]	2,700
Harrison-st., 397 e of Central Park-av., s f, 24x125, Nov. 14 [O. Rechrodt to H. W. Duncanson]	6,000
Cortland-st., s e cor Irwin-av., n f, 48x139, Sept. 22 [J. E. Decker to A. Bohnenberger]	2,250
Kedzie-av., s w cor Pierce, e f, 57x177, Nov. 13 [G. H. Powell to G. T. Bessesen]	4,500
36th-st., 200 w of Washington-av., s f, 80x127.8, Nov. 13 [N. L. Flynn to E. M. Flynn]	8,000
Stony Island-av., n w cor 75th-pl., e f, 182x166 1-6, Nov. 13 [same to same]	17,000
Michigan-av., 246 n of 49th-st., e f, 25x100 7-10, Oct. 24 [S. M. Fischer to D. Fish]	6,250
18th-st., 28 w of Shields-av., s f, 24x125, Oct. 28 [A. M. Young et al. to A. E. Bisha]	1,700
Bowen-av., 193 e of St. Lawrence, s f, 20¼x120 7-10, Nov. 10 [M. in C. to P. C. Maynard]	2,697
Same property, Nov. 12 [P. C. Maynard to F. H. Holden]	5,000
W. 14th-st., 100 e of Jefferson, n f, 25x95, Nov. 9 [A. S. Halperin to Tiferes Yisroel Anshe Lickrik]	4,100
12th-st., 25 e of 41st-av., n f, 25x141, Nov. 11 [J. McCarthy to G. Goenewein]	1,400
Adams-st., 270 e of Sacramento-av., n f, 25x121, Nov. 11 [C. S. McNett to R. P. McDowell]	1,000
Kedzie-av., s w cor Potomac, e f, 32x177, Nov. 13 [G. T. Bessesen to G. H. Powell]	2,400
Byron-st., 375 e of Pine Grove-av., n f, 25x140, Nov. 1 [E. F. Sotesbury to E. L. Kennedy]	3,125
Bishop-st., 321¼ n of 52d, w f, 25x124, Oct. 22 [A. C. Howes to J. P. Bradley]	2,600
Jefferson-st., 871 n of 18th, e f, 24x100, Nov. 16 [F. Scheibel to J. A. Vonasek]	5,800
Warren-av., 281 w of Kedzie, s f, 27x110, m or l, March 5 [H. Rice to F. F. Bullen]	4,500
Park-av., 240 e of Western, n f, 22x120, Oct. 19 [L. Knowles to E. J. Evans]	3,000
Kenwood-pl., 170 e of Grand-av., n f, 16x124, Nov. 16 [E. A. Boydell to B. M. Deron]	7,500
Randolph-st., 188 w of Jefferson, s f, 18½x100, m or l, Nov. 12 [Est. of J. E. Winkelman to F. A. Winkelman]	6,800
Union-av., 125 n of 119th-st., e f, 25x123, Nov. 11 [C. Ohman to A. J. Tengwald]	4,400

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

J. Sogeman, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 1332 and 1334 George-st.	$ 6,000
C. H. Reeves, 2-story frame dwelling at 1065 Sherwin-av.	4,500
J. H. Sherer, 2-story frame addition at 1039 Roscoe-st.	1,200
F. E. Anderson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6550 S. Morgan-st.	2,400
Kirk Hawes, two 3-story and basement brick residences, 44 and 46 Madison Park	10,000
P. J. Joyce, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 5119 May-st.	1,500
Charles Lepke, 2-story brick private barn, rear 581 and 583 S. Ashland-av.	1,900
Owasco Club-House, 2-story and basement brick club-house, 2212 W. Adams-st.	4,000
A. Mollenti, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1423 Howard-st.	3,000
M. Hirs, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2325 W. Adams-st.	3,500
August Kleinschmidt, 2-story and basement brick flats, 499 Lawndale-av.	1,600
E. Oresfeld, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1460 Humboldt-st.	4,000
J. T. Bright, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 762 Ridgeway-av.	1,200

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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GREATEST VARIETY,
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SOLD BY THE MAKERS ONLY
AND AT FACTORY PRICES.
Therefore cost but little more
than ordinary pianos.
A variety of bargains.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
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THE KIMBALL PIANO—

TO THE EYE,
A marvel of mechanical splendor;

TO THE EAR,
The marvel of a perfect tone;

TO THE MUSICIAN,
A marvel of helpfulness;

TO THE PURCHASER,
A marvel of economy;

TO THE WORLD,
The ideal piano.

Accorded the laurel of HIGHEST MERIT at the COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Manufacturers,
Chicago.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING ANYthing in the way of a piano or organ, new or second-hand, we would like to have a chance to figure with you on our instruments. We carry a large stock and have a great variety of well-known makes. If you find something in our warerooms to suit you in appearance and quality we will make the price satisfactory and give you easy terms of payment if you desire them. Our prices range for a good organ from $25; square pianos, $35; upright pianos, $125; and grands, $250. We can give you all the novelties, electric pianos, mandolin attachments, etc. Tuning, repairing, and moving done by skilled men and guaranteed satisfactory. Some choice pianos for rent still remain in stock, for $4 monthly and upwards. Should be pleased to see you. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

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Highest standard and medium grades.

Pianos to suit every one in quality and price. Our second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos must be closed out regardless of cost to make room for newly arriving stock. General agents for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazleton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
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NOTICE TO PIANO BUYERS—

A LARGE NUMBER OF UPRIGHT PIANOS, ALL STANDARD MAKES, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER IN THE CASES ONLY, MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE IN ORDER TO ADJUST THE LOSS. ANY PERSON DESIRING TO GET A BARGAIN IN A FIRST-CLASS PIANO SHOULD NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. CALL EARLY.
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ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH grade pianos, unsurpassed in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; new designs of cases in all the natural fancy woods; prices and terms very reasonable; absolute warranty given; new pianos for rent; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged; salesrooms open evenings; established in Chicago 1873.
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GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
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Opposite Auditorium.

NEED CASH AT ONCE: WILL SACRIFICE beautiful new upright $190; cost double; grand tone. Call 6329 Greenwood-av., Alley L.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.00—AMERICAN COLLEGE OFFERS TO ALL who begin by Wednesday evening 32 lessons in ORATORY and ELOCUTION for $5; term VOCAL MUSIC lessons, $2; term DANCING lessons, $2. Call 904 Masonic Temple.

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SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR EUROPEAN travel. Address Flat 24, 393 Forty-sixth-st.

MUSICAL.

EXPERT BANJOIST [PLAYS ACCOMPANIments in any key] wants position in string band or mandolin orchestra. W 846, Tribune.

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THISTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FINE TEN-HORSE GAS ENGINE. Edison dynamo, 55 light, cheap. Davis Hymes, 80-82 Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, BETWEEN THE ROOKERY and the Marquette Bldg., a pasteboard box containing typewritten papers relating to patents. Reward for return to 1330 Marquette Bldg.

LOST—LADY'S SWISS WATCH WITH GOLD bowknot attached, between 45th and 50th-sts., on Lake or Washington-avs.; liberal reward if returned to 4357 Lake-av.

LOST—A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA BETWEEN Oakwood-blvd. and Marshall Field's retail store; leave same at elevator 145 Oakwood-blvd. and receive a reward.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF ALligator grip left somewhere in down-town district Saturday evening. Head Porter Palmer House.

LOST—SATURDAY, A POCKETBOOK OF PApers. Get reward by returning same to D. C. JOSLYN, Room 18, 107 Dearborn-st.

STOLEN—ENGLISH POINTER. RETURN 236 Lombard-av., Oak Park, Ill. Reward; no questions.

FOUND—LOCKET; NOV. 4. ADDRESS W 814, Tribune office.

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PERSONAL—H. N. J.: CALL OR WRITE—Your trunk here. 126 D. K.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, pimples, blackheads, birthmarks, acne, falling hair, scalp diseases, skin diseases, and all facial blemishes permanently cured no pain; no scar; cure guaranteed. Special rates. Book free. Call or address New York Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—IF YOU REQUIRE GLASSES have them properly fitted by an oculist. SYDNEY WALKER, oculist and aurist, 78 State-st., Room 40.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed; 12 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STEnographer; gifted as correspondent; position with firm requiring high class service; have had entire charge of correspondence for a large firm and would prefer such work; references the very best. Address W 849, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN THOROUGHLY posted in the furniture and wood mantel business; a competent bookkeeper, salesman, etc.; with a good record; in any capacity where such experience is desirable. Address W 859, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED D. E. bookkeeper and examiner; wants temporary employment writing up, examining, and balancing books. Address C. L. BAINE, R. 44, 107 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, assistant collector, or any kind of office work by man 30 years old; willing to work for moderate salary. Address W 878, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and cashier of good habits, age 35; can furnish bond; have gilt-edge reference. Address T 946, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young man as assistant bookkeeper or any other office work; good reference, and salary no object to start with. Address W 842, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, employed by Standard Oil Co. for seven years; A1 reference. W 865, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING AND SUNday work desired by an office man employed during day; no soliciting. W 881, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, HONEST boy for office work; aged 15. Address W 817, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, EXPERIenced in handling engines, dynamos, ice machines, etc. Address T 679, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AT electric work; or is willing to do any kind of work; city references. Address W 833, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARpenter will work cheap. W 871, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARPENTER; must have work, any kind. W 857, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE as waiter, butler, or anything; ten years' experience in restaurants and families. Address W 839, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOUSEMAN, 28; understands help in house, all around work, waiting, care of horses, care of garden, and milking. MEL KRARUP, 615 Davis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT COLORED man as porter, houseman, butler, or coachman; best city references. HARRIS, 436 Wells-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH COACHman, 22; or housework, steam, etc.; two years in one place. Address 188 E. Erie-st. CHARLES AHNSTROM.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family; city or suburb; can furnish best of references. Address W 882, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, exceptionally expert worker; bright, quick office man; take responsibility; educated, good address, temperate, highest references; moderate salary. D N 287, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — CAN WRITE 160 words shorthand, 60 on Remington machine; 4 years' experience. Address W 815, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office man; energetic; good address. Address D N 288, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EDUCATED young man, 24 years, wishing to go South this winter, will act as courier for ladies or invalids or will attend to private business in South or Mexico; speaks Spanish; references. Address W 825, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT business-man, occupying position of trust, wishes to change, and desires position in keeping with his ability, where worth and fidelity will be recognized; highest references. V 717, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MUST HAVE WORK; have done clerical work, run an engine, clerked in store, bossed several squads of men; am 24; reference; bond if necessary. Address W 866, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR [MARRIED, no children] wants situation in apartment building; understand steam heat and can make repairs; also all kinds of repairs in building; have tools; best reference. Address W 267, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR; THORoughly experienced, steam, etc.; married, no children; mechanic; all repairs; good recommendations. Address W 883, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; UNderstand steam heat; can do my own repairing, calcimining, and paperhanging; first-class references. Address W 855, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man as assistant janitor in store, office, or flat building. Address EMANUEL MOBERG, Oak Lawn, Ill.

SITUATIONSWANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple; no children; position of any kind. Address W 872, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE MAN of 28 will work round house or hotel very cheap; references. Address W 829, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, good reference, will give $25 for steady situation; $9 per week. Address W 820, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21 years old; willing to do any kind of work. Address D K 400, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WAIT ON INVALID gentleman or butler in first-class family. Address PATTON, 4144 Berkeley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man as collector for wholesale house; references and security. Address W 823, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CONfinement nurse wants engagements; no objections to housework; refs. W 874, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook; also a Canadian laundress; A1 references. Address M. L., 83 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PHYSICIAN AS ASsistant to busy practitioner. W 826, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UP-TO-DATE bookkeeper [lady]; qualified assume full charge of books; A1 credentials; also stenographer. Address A C 433, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, DOING office work; can operate Remington No. 6 and Smith Premier machine. W 831, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPer, a few small sets of books to post evenings. Address W 819, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — A LADY WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with housework wants a place in a small family to work for her boarding and attend business college in the city. Address W 844, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, EXPERIenced German girl for general housework; wages $4.50; suburbs preferred. Call or write to 165 E. Washington-st., Room 13.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN to care for children and assist with plain sewing; has had experience. Address W 824, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WOMAN 40 years old, either housework or sewing. Address 4421 State-st. MRS. BORCHERT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH NURSE; speaks English; good chambermaid and can do all kinds of sewing. 483 Avers-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK OR general work; excellent references. 2248 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, general housework in small American family. 472 81st-st., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter with good house; can furnish good recommendation. Address W 875, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE, NEAT AMERican girl; reliable; plain sewing. Address 3808 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNdress. Apply 109 E. 53d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. Call 470 31st-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN, WASHing or cleaning. 4222 Evans-av., 2d flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCANDInavian girls, one as cook, other as general work. Call 190 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as waitress or second work; best city references. 210 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK, BY reliable and experienced colored girl, in private family; good references. AMELIA. Tel. 63 S.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT GERMAN girl from Iowa; good worker; on North Side. Address 237 Blackhawk-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO GENERAL housework; good laundress; fond of children. 1812 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED second girl; 2 years' reference. 230 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TAKE HOME WASHing. Call or write, 593 Carroll-av., in rear.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED NORWEgian wants family sewing by the day or week; is a nice sewer and embroiderer. W 835, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work, $1.25 per day. 81 25th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, BRIGHT young woman as housekeeper in widower's family with children; very competent. V 310, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a widow; best of reference. Address 202 N. May-st., 2d floor.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher, idle two whole weeks; willing to accept $12 weekly in these McKinley good times [?]; general experience; law a specialty; can punctuate and spell. Address W 809, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and Smith Premier operator, with five years' experience; can furnish own machine; would accept less salary in law office than elsewhere. Address W 822, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GOOD, EXPERIenced young lady stenographer and Remington typewritist; satisfactory credentials. Address W 843, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY IN OFfice as typewriter, accurate; wages $4 to begin. Address W 860, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; $8 a week. T 992, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; experienced. Address W 818, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR companion; music, English, and French; would take entire charge of children and their dressmaking. Address W 838, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT French nurse, with best of references. Call 358 N. Market-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

DRUG CLERK—JUNIOR, GERMAN SPEAKING registered assistant, or soon will be. Call LARSEN, Madison and Kedzie.

ENTRY CLERK—DRY GOODS, EXPERIenced; must come well recommended. Address W 834, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—GOOD, TO SELL TO THE COUNtry and retail trade, with his other goods, dry goods specialties on commission. Bryn Mawr Mills, 214 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—ON WATER FILTER; NEWEST and best; no competition. Room 32, 152 Lake-st.

SALESMEN—(10)—BY OLD ESTABLISHED tea and spice jobbing house; experienced in this line. Address V J 160, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL SPECIALTY TO DRUGgists, city. Apply 515 New Era Bldg., Harrison and Halsted-sts.

SOLICITOR—A1 ADVERTISING SOLICITOR TO travel; permanent. Address W 830, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—NEAT AND BRIGHT, ABOUT 16 YEARS, for office work; some experience in insurance or printing would be an advantage. Apply in person to 1003 Manhattan Bldg.

Trades.

BRICKLAYERS—70,000 BRICK; NAME PRICE you will lay by the thousand. Address W 816, Tribune office.

BUSHELMAN—H. M. MARKS & CO., 179 Franklin-st.

FOREMAN—UPHOLSTERY; A THOROUGHLY experienced man who has had long experience in the manufacture of couches of all qualities, from the cheapest up; must be conversant with leather work; will be permanently employed in New York at good salary if competent. UPHOLSTERY, 25 Times Bldg., New York City.

PATTERN CUTTER—EXPERIENCED, FOR country order tailoring. Apply 10th floor Lees Bldg.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — AND BOOKKEEPER, good; $20 week to begin. W 863, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

DENTIST—FOR IMPRESSION WORK. CALL 146 State-st.

HUSTLER—WITH $50 TO JOIN ME IN BIG money-making enterprise. Call early. MORLEY, 12 Eldridge-ct.

MEN — LIFE INSURANCE MEN WHO ARE capable of instructing men and taking care of districts in Illinois. Address W 873, Tribune office.

TRAVELING MAN—ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISconsin, and Michigan. Address W 821, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—OF 16 TO 18 YEARS, FOR POSItion in wholesale dry goods house; one who has had a high school education preferred; first-class references as to character required. Address W 879, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

TWO YOUNG LADIES—ONE CASHIER, ONE bookkeeper, accurate at figures; state salary and experience; willing to be bonded. Address W 845, Tribune office.

Domestics.

GIRLS—TWO COMPETENT PROTESTANT girls, one for second work, the other as nurse and seamstress; must have city reference. Call 4310 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; small family. Apply at 9 Madison Park, near entrance in Madison-av., between 50th and 51st-sts.

HOUSEWORK—$5—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; no washing; private family; references. 5318 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call 5458 Cornell-av. Tuesday.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family. 3549 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAIST WORKER—
2340 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, IN OFFICE; wages, $5 per week. Address W 870, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

FEMALE DETECTIVE—FOR LARGE DEPARTment store; all applications confidential. Address W 868, Tribune office.

LADIES—TO SELL A WELL ADVERTISED medicine of merit for women. Apply 515 New Era Bldg., cor. Harrison and Halsted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TO CANVASS DOCTORS AND LAWyers for Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine. Two vols. Just out. Good pay to men of experience; small capital required; desirable territory yet open for 1896. Medical Annual, $2.75. E. B. TREAT, publisher, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

AGENTS— WANTED FOR "SHOOTING PICTures," a series of 12 facsimile water colors by A. B. Frost, complete in six parts. Charles D. Lanier writes the accompanying text: Sells readily to sportsmen. Charles Scribner's Sons, 334 Dearborn-st.

INTERNATIONAL FRATERNAL ALLIANCE, 285 Dearborn-st., Room 904. Wanted, agents; policies with best advantages; ordinary and industrial; good conditions; good men make a good future.

DEATH TO COCKROACHES — WE GIVE agents $75 a month to sell our goods. Cal. Insect Exterminator Co., San Francisco.

AGENT—TO SELL WEST SIDE, CHICAGO, lots; big money in it. Address W 840, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A MONEY-MAKing novelty. Address W 858, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$150, IN AN ESTABlished portrait and frame house; a great opportunity; no experience necessary; too much business for one man to attend to. Address W 836, Tribune office.

PARTNER AND OFFICE MANAGER WANTED with $1,000, perfectly secured; clear $5,000 a year; profits begin immediately. DODGE, 56 5th-av., Room 707.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Finest assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps in Chicago. F. WENDT, 75 State-st.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

CLOTHING.

G. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

GENUINE GREAT DANES, 5 MONTHS OLD, at a bargain. Corner Armour and 45th-st., in market.

TYPEWRITERS.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER FOR SALE. 332 Webster-av., 2d flat. Only used a few months; cheap for cash.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED ROOM with board; table boarders taken.
MRS. CROWELL.

265-267 HURON-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, steam heat, modern conveniences, walking distance; first-class table.

361 ONTARIO-ST.—FINE ROOM, EVERY CONvenience, in refined select house; references.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME 2D STORY front room; also single room; board.

246 E. OHIO—ROOMS WITH BOARD; $5 AND $5.50 weekly; steam heat.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen; plain laundry and mending included; highest references; convenient location.

424 41ST-ST., 2D FLAT, NEAR GRAND-BLVD.—Large room, steam heated, hot water, and good board, in a small Jewish family.

Hotels.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS single and en suite; elegant new furniture, first-class in all respects; porcelain bathtubs, electric lights, hot water heat, hardwood floors, stationary wash stands; table d'hote dinner; European plan.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS also board; best locations; information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE ROOMers and boarders? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—BY TEACHER, NORTH SIDE, IN PRIvate family; $5. Address W 861, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, light parlor, for 1 or 2 gentlemen; everything convenient; German family; piano to use. 4421 State-st., 1st flat. BORCHART.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 15TH-ST., large front parlor, elegant pier glass; suitable fine millinery, dressmaking, etc. V 860, Tribune.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, UNfurnished; two furnished rooms; modern improvements; reasonable prices. 3831 Elmwood-pl.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, NEWLY FURNISHED, steam heated rooms in a private family; easy walking distance. Call in evening 2d flat No. 321 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, or two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; modern. 213 Schiller-st., A 3.

West Side.

TO RENT—2 FINELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en suite, in first-class locality; en suite, $4 per week. 392 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG MAN WITH good references desires suite of two small or one large sunny room in private family, near Hyde Park or South Park I. C. stations; permanent.
JAMES A. SHAW, 10 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL HEATED, COMfortably furnished rooms, immediately. Call Suite 313, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, good house, 10 to 12 rooms; must be reasonable. Address W 528, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE FLEUR DE LIS," 3606 WAbash-av., best 4-room flat on South Side; all outside rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas range, sideboard, mantel, refrigerators; 15 min. downtown; $26.

"The WESTMINSTER," corner Langley-av. and 61st-st., 7 rooms; handsome building on fine residence street, overlooking park; near Chicago University; large outside rooms; beautifully decorated; three blocks from "L" station on Cottage Grove-av.; one block west of cable cars; private halls; hardwood finish; steam heat, hot water; $25.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE GORDON," S. E. COR. WAbash-av. and 35th-st., within one square of four lines of street cars; newly decorated apartments of one to six rooms; steam heat and hot water, passenger elevators, and first-class janitor services; price $15 up. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3739 TO 3745 INDIANA-AV., EIGHT and nine room modern apartments; new; hardwood finish throughout; tile bath-rooms; open plumbing; every convenience; reasonable rent. Agent on premises.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOLLANSBEE APARTment building, corner 23d-st. and Wabash-av.; flats $20 to $45; walking distance of center; one block from elevated station and cable cars; agent on premises at all times; 'Phone South 1172.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE Rosalie Bldg., cor. 57th-st. and Lake-av.; heated by steam; only $27.50. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, 3 AND 4 room flats; elevator, steam heat, fuel gas ranges. 90 22d-st.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

TO RENT — IN KENWOOD—COMPLETELY furnished 7-room flat, newly decorated. 1st flat. No. 4527 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED 3 AND 2 ROOM apartments; modern; $12 to $18; references; will furnish. 3826 Rhodes-av., The Royer.

TO RENT—2606 INDIANA-AV., FLAT 4—STEAM heated room, neatly furnished; reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM STEAM HEATED apartments at 1626 Cornelia-st., or ELDER & STAVE, 1758 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—64 WENDELL-ST., 5 ROOMS, $15. Modern 1st flat, handsome brick building.

West Side.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN; $12 FLATS.
111 W. Huron, $6 and $7.
64 Wendell [North Side], modern, $15.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WANTED—YOUNG COUPLE TO share nicely furnished, steam heated, 8-room flat [South Side, 37th-st.] and board the two occupants. Address V 918, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
Complete list of stores, floors, and buildings for rent in the wholesale dictrict Jan. 1.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — STORES—108 MADISON-ST., 194 Clark, 389 Wabash, by
J. H. ANDREWS & CO., 194 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—STEAM HEAT, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting main entrance to Douglas Park; 32 occupied flats in building; janitor on premises.

TO RENT—HALF OF LARGE STORE; $10. 870 Grand-av., near Ada-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ADAMS EXPRESS Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.; choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PHYSICIAN; OFfice with dentist or druggist. W 864, Tribune.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR DOCKAGE OR MANUFACTuring, 900 ft. river frontage, near 22d-st., with R. R. switch; will divide or build to suit tenant. McCONNELL BROS., Rooom 680, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG LAWYER, desk room in office; give location and price. Address W 827, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME ONE TO SEcure the best bargain offered in the city; $125 for a handsome, high-bred trotting and saddle mare 6 years old, color bay, 16 hands high, weighing 1,050 pounds; was raised in Kentucky; very handsome, stylish, and finely formed; has great endurance, does not shy or pull, is fearless of everything, safe for lady or the most timid person to drive; is warranted sound, kind, and gentle, and trot a mile better than 2:35; fifteen days' approval allowed responsible party. Apply to owner, private stable, rear of 251 Ashland-blvd.

CAN BE BOUGHT VERY CHEAP—AN EXCELlent business or family horse; also a family surrey and top buggy; they must be sold. Private barn at 260 E. 37th-st.

HORSES WINTERED IN WARM STABLES; transportation free; Lakeside farm. SAMUEL I. POPE, 207 Medinah Temple.

HORSES WINTERED ON OUR FARM, NEAR Hinsdale, Ill.; best of care guaranteed. BAKER BROS., 72 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED—BARN, HAY, GRAIN. Address H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

HORSES WINTERED, GRAINED; $1.50 WEEK. Tel. Main 2,141. RHODES, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PONY FOR CHILDREN, RIDING or driving. Rear 242 Goethe-st.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350-352 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1543.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—FINE ROLL TOP OAK DESK, LETter press, and stand, perfect condition, cheap. Apply at 436 Unity Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,500—3-STORY BRICK BUILDing upon which $5,000 was loaned; property taken under foreclosure; present owner has no use for it; will furnish abstract and guarantee policy of title; a great bargain. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FEE IN BUSINESS PROPERTY paying for long term 5 per cent net on $100,000. WM. GARNETT & CO., Room 304, 145 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$15,000 EQUITY in fine business corner in Lake View, 100x120 ft., value $30,000; cor. 50 ft. improved, with modern 3-story brick store and flats, inside 50 ft. frame bldgs.; rents $220 a mo. Will take good, clear improved for equity. Address V 220, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — 8-FLAT BRICK NEAR WELLS and Oak; pays 10 per cent. 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$6,500—8-ROOM RESIDENCE; large grounds, near Lincoln Park; must be sold this week. Address W 832, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—33-FOOT SOUTH-FRONT LOT, Melrose-st., between Evanston-av. and lake shore. L. F. BURELL, Freeport, Ill.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — MODERN FRAME, 11 ROOMS, first-class, Monroe, near Wood-st.; vacant Oak Park or River Forest in part payment. Address JAMES W. BENHAM, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ACRES RIPE TO SUBDIVIDE; have cash, improved east Ashland, 50 ft. Cottage Grove. Address W 828, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—26 FEET, 2-STORY FRAME STORE building, 803 West Madison-st. L. F. BURELL, Freeport, Ill.

WANTED—50 FT. VACANT MICHIGAN-AV., south of 55th. Address W 841, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINEST 2-FLAT BUILDING ON South Side; 8 and 7 rooms; 60th-st., near So. Park, and facing park; 2 blocks from elevated station. Apply to owner, 974 E. 60th-st.

FOR SALE—40-FOOT LOT, HONORE-ST., AUburn Park, two blocks from depot. L. F. BURELL, Freeport, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE AUTUMN EXCURSION TO WEST GROSSDALE,
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—2-STORY HOUSE IN FLATS, EAST of Halsted, north of Fullerton, and south of Belmont-av.; from $4,000 to $5,000. Address W 877, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MODERN BRICK HOUSE WITH 8 or 9 rooms; am willing to pay $6,000 cash; give description and location; must be a bargain. Address W 862, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY INSIDE THE LOOP IS SAFE AS government bonds; I know of a leasehold paying 6 per cent net on $150,000 and better than a fee that will be exchanged for good class clear vacant or improved, which can be divided; owners of such call or write. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of repayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GRENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO loan without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND EVANSton property at current rates. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $5,000 ON FIRST MORTgage; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, bank fl., 204 Dearborn.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HARMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payments to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LOANS MADE TO SALARIED PEOPLE UPON their own names. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; legal interest. 313, 108 Dearborn.

WANTED—$15,000 AT 10 PER CENT. Address W 880, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery: Russell vs. Luddington et al. Gen. No. 160,759. Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1896, I, Charles Slee, receiver of Russell & Co., on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the place of business of said Russell & Co., No. 204 Bowen avenue, in the City of Chicago, county and State aforesaid, will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all and singular, the stock and fixtures of said Russell & Co., described as follows, to-wit:

One steam engine, two 40-quart Seaman's freezers, one Rhodes ice-breaker, one iron shaft, 24 ft. long, four drive wheels, three leather belts, four iron hangers, seven vats, 229 tubs, more or less; fifteen family pails, sixty ice boxes, 265 cans, more or less; thirty-one brick molds, 120 spoons, 104 saucers, half barrel of gelatine, two gallons vanilla extract, two shovels, two pairs of ice-tongs, four barrels, four horses, three three-spring wagons, two turn-table wagons, three sets single harness, two sets double harness, one double inkstand.
CHARLES SLEE, Receiver.
C. L. CASWELL JR., Solicitor for Receiver.
Dated Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, A. D. 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—Drovers' National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1896. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 15, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing 173 cavalry horses of the highest grade. United States reserves right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids to be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to CAPTAIN J. B. ALESHIRE, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TAILOR'S MACHINE, LOOKING glasses, etc.; cheap. Bloom Tailoring Co., 21 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW EXTRA LARGE BUFfalo robe at half price. 754 W. Van Buren-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STOVES—TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK, special low price on ranges and heaters this week. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TRAINER HANDLING A WINNING string of horses will send inside information on New Orleans races to responsible parties for share of winnings. Address W. H. THOMPSON, Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La.

DRUG STORE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED drug stores in Milwaukee [established 1856] will be sold at a bargain; reason, ill-health of the owner. Apply to J. M. ALLCOTT, 90 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANT RELIABLE MAN WITH $600, WILLING to learn and assist in office of growing business; income fully $2,000 first year; no business risks. W. FRINK, 402 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

FOR SALE — FURNISH GOODS BUSINESS, choice central location; about $5,000 required. Apply to F. F. PEABODY, care Cluett, Coon & Co., 188 Market-st., City.

5 PER CENT A WEEK PROFITS IS THE AVerage return on my Fluctuation System. Send for pamphlet free. W. E. FOREST, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

GOODWIN & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., OFFER bargains in hotels, furnished houses, restaurants, grocery stores, saloons, real estate, etc.

WANTED—PARTY WITH MONEY TO OPEN large boarding-house; have furniture. Address A L 293, Tribune office.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE; West Side; will be sacrificed if taken at once. Address W 856, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CIGAR stand; cheap rent; good locality; walking distance; cheap for cash. 14 Rush-st.

SALOON MAKING BIG MONEY, BARGAIN; easy terms; living rooms. 750 N. Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS; will invoice and discount. C C 391, Tribune.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

209 STATE, R. 46—MRS. DR. BROWN, SPECIAList in midwifery; successful treatement guaranteed.

MRS. DR. BELL HANNA, SKILLFUL TREATment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 3118 Wabash-av.

LADIES NEEDING CONFIDENTIAL TREATment consult Mrs. Dr. Zara, 361 Washington-bd.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYsician, 114 Dearborn, Room 1109. Hours 10 to 6.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. RAPHAEL, PARISIAN MEDIUM, READings daily, 25c. 610 W. Madison, near Paulina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTLERY—OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF Wostenholm and Henckels knives, razors, carvers, and scissors is just in. Why buy a poor knife when you can buy a Wostenholm for 25c and up? We have over 500 patterns to select from. Combination knives up to 17 blades. Razors from 35c up. Star Safety razors $1.25. Carvers 85c per pair to $35 per set. Table cutlery in great variety. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

THE LATEST FAD, PHOTO BUTTONS. THE Union Photo Button Co. is doing the best work in their line; all work guaranteed. Agents wanted. Call at R. 501, 21 Quincy-st. Tel. 3722.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.

St. Louis	Nov. 25	New York	Dec. 9
Paris	Dec. 2	St. Louis	Dec. 16

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Indiana	Nov. 21	Rhynland	Nov. 28

WINTER CRUISE
TO BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
By the American Line S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Kensington	Nov. 25	Southwark	Dec. 9
Westernland	Dec. 2	Noordland	Dec. 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE—
Select parties, under personal escort, all traveling expenses included, Jan. 5, Feb. 13, March 6, 1897. Highest class steamship, hotel, and camping arrangements. Rates moderate.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Sailing from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts every few days during the season.
The only fleet of first-class steamers on the Nile.

BERMUDA.
Weekly sailings to this delightful tropical resort by elegant mail steamships of Quebec Steamship Co. Also short personally conducted tours, occupying EIGHT DAYS TO TWO WEEKS, $60 to $80, including all expenses, Dec. 3, 17, 30, March 30. Illustrated programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Or 234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a.m.	†Werra, Dec. 9, 10 a.m.
*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a.m.	†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 a.m.
*Normannia, De. 5, 11 am	*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 am

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd. Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y., N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE—
Established 1840, and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 days, 7 hours 23 minutes. Excellent saloon accommodations; winter rates. Unequaled second cabin accommodations; all steamers. Disembarking passengers Liverpool landing stage; trains to London 3¾ hours. Through rates to Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph-sts. Tel. M. 2051.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accomodations at winter rates.
Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.

Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 am	Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.
Columbia......March 18 | Normannia....March 25
I. CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates. NILE STEAMERS; monopoly broken; there is another line. Egypt and Nile tour books ready.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKIN..............Nov. 30, 1 p. m.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........Dec. 9, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Anchoria, Nov. 21, noon. Ethiopia, Nov. 28, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 8:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	‡10:00 pm	c 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:00 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Ex.Sat. cEx.Mon. oMon.only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fox River points, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Ashland, Iron Towns, Pacific coast	‡3:00 am *6:25 pm ‡4:00 pm	* 9:45 am *10:45 pm
Duluth and Superiors	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	‡8:35 am †1:25 pm	† 1:10 pm † 6:50 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:05 am

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:15 am *10:15 pm	c8:00 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:35 pm *8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	e9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am † 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., e6:30p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv.–†3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. e.Sunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD, Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas.City, St.Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenwo'h	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas.City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 6:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:50 pm
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St.Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	8:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:25 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 8:55 am	† 4:55 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:55 pm
Pekin Express	† 1:00 pm	†12:55 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	† 5:05 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n	* 5:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 8:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—To Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agt., 332 Marq. Bldg. Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	7:20 am	8:00 pm
Ex. Sunday, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	†10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

Sept. 20, 1896. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Grand Rapids Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m.; arrive, †3 p. m., †6:50 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 6:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 7:35 am
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.) Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:30 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. † Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:45 pm
Washington Express	*1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

PETITIONS OUT FOR MASON

HIS FRIENDS SAY COUNTRY VOTERS ARE CIRCULATING THEM.

Their Design Is to Impress Legislators with the Sentiment of Constituencies—Averred at Headquarters That This Work Is Voluntary—Madden Insists He Has Nothing to Say—Hesing Talks of His Mayoralty Candidacy—Possible Tickets in the Field.

The Senatorial situation developed no remarkable changes yesterday, though work for favorites was evidently going bravely ahead in all quarters.

Throughout the State, it was reported at Mason headquarters, petitions are being circulated voluntarily in the various districts by men who are not accustomed to taking active part in politics, but who are determined that if their Representatives in the Legislature vote for any one but Mr. Mason they shall do so knowing they are acting contrary to the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. Mason's supporters say that letters are pouring into his headquarters from all parts of the State from men who say they are not acquainted with him, but have heard him speak and know his record and wish to know what they can do to aid his candidacy. Such men as these, they say, are the ones who are doing the work of circulating petitions to be presented to the legislators of their districts when the Legislature gets ready to ballot for Senator at Springfield.

It was promised at Mason headquarters yesterday, also, that within a few days there would be definite developments in the situation favorable to Mr. Mason.

Madden Talks but Little.

Meanwhile Mr. Madden, between close conferences with his political associates and Council committee meetings, was busy saying that he had not a word to say regarding the political situation. He would not discuss the reported action of W. O. LaMonte in declaring himself for R. R. Hitt; neither would he venture a prophecy as to how the sentiment of legislators would stand when the Legislature convenes. When asked what suporpt he expected on a second ballot, which he did not get on a first ballot, he said it was a point-blank question and he was not being interviewed; he was only sticking to his occupation of "sawing wood."

At Mason headquarters LaMonte's reported declaration for Hitt was looked upon as an effort to relieve Madden of whatever odium might attach to his candidacy, in his own district, on account of the support of LaMonte, and at the same time to secure for Hitt a following which Madden could not secure directly, but which might be manipulated later in the latter's favor.

Hesing's Mayoralty Candidacy.

The announcement made yesterday that Washington Hesing would be an independent candidate for the Mayoralty was the subject of considerable discussion in political circles, and during the day Mr. Hesing received many letters and was called upon by many persons interested in the announcement.

Mr. Hesing said last evening regarding his candidacy:

"I wish it understood that I am for a citizens' ticket, first and foremost. My own candidacy is a secondary consideration entirely. After the magnificent showing for McKinley in this city, in which the better elements of all parties combined, irrespective of partisan ties, I think the time is ripe for an independent citizens' movement in municipal politics. If I am not the man the people want, let them name some other man, and I will work for him as earnestly as I would for myself. Sound money won a victory in Chicago. I believe that good government can do the same."

Meantime Mr. Hesing is perpetrating a pun in the form of a political button he is having made. It is a round button with his portrait in the center. Over the top of the circle are the words: "Chicago needs a wash." Below is: "Hesing for Mayor."

It is Mr. Hesing's idea that the campaign for a good government ticket should be carried on by the Municipal Voters' League, which accomplished so much in the election last spring.

It is apparent that there are to be numerous tickets in the Mayoralty fight. Aside from the regular parties and the independent ticket proposed by Mr. Hesing, if such a one is nominated, it is thought probable that another reform element will place still another ticket in the field. This is argued from the belief that the Sunday Observance League, the Christian Citizens' League, and the Prohibitionists will favor a platform with more rigid restrictions against saloons than any that would be favored by Mr. Hesing.

The question of who will be in control of the Republican party in the various wards during the coming spring election will be determined tonight in caucuses to be held by the Republicans in every precinct in the city. These caucuses will elect officers for the ensuing year. Preparations will be made also for the election of officers of ward clubs next week, and lively times are expected in many of the precincts.

STATUS OF SENATORIAL CONTEST.

E. S. Conway's Friends Give Him a Larger Vote than Mason.

W. E. Mason	2,406	H. S. Robbins	87
E. S. Conway	417	A. H. Revell	65
G. R. Peck	253	W. J. Calhoun	63
J. M. Longenecker	246	T. Cratty	55
R. R. Hitt	234	G. E. White	45
E. J. Noble	216	H. H. Evans	44
G. E. Adams	211	C. E. Fuller	44
M. B. Madden	186	J. M. Smyth	39

The above was the standing last night of the leading candidates in THE TRIBUNE Senatorial contest. Those who in the ten days during which the contest has been in operation have not received twenty-five votes were dropped from the list.

The most noticeable feature of the balloting yesterday was the number of ballots received for E. S. Conway. For some time it looked as if William E. Mason was the only person who had a right to be honored with hundreds of ballots in one day. But yesterday E. S. Conway actually received more than Mason. The numbers stood: E. S. Conway, 296; W. E. Mason, 249. What the future has in store for these favorites no one can tell.

Here is the ballot which is to be filled out:

TRIBUNE SENATORIAL BLANK.

Nov. —, 1896.

I favor the nomination of

....

as United States Senator for Illinois.

Name..............................

No. and Street..............................

City..............................

BUSINESS TROUBLES OF ONE DAY.

Appel & Co. of Aberdeen, S. D., in the Hands of a Receiver.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Upon application of Daube, Cohn, Stein & Co. of Chicago, who have a claim of $25,350 against Appel & Co., clothiers of Aberdeen, S. D., Judge Campbell today appointed J. A. Schlueter receiver of the latter firm, and their store was closed pending further orders by the court. Other claims against Appel & Co. bring the total amount up to $38,000. Their stock and fixtures are valued at $15,000.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16.—Samuel Woodside & Co., dealers in teas and cigars, No. 47 Walnut street, assigned to Wallace Burch. Liabilities are estimated at $48,000; assets, $25,000.

Alleged Counterfeiter Arrested.

Findlay, O., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—John Umwick is in custody on the charge of passing two dangerous counterfeit bills. One was a $10 and the other a $20 legal tender note of the issue of 1892, both well worn and calculated to deceive.

Alleged Bunko Men Arrested.

Ottumwa, Ia., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Sheriff Stodghill arrested here today an itinerant dentist, Dr. C. Manskin, and an Indian who was traveling with him. They are wanted in Perry County, Ill., for bunkoing an old man out of $1,500.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Illinois Divorce Law.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell me how long one must be resident in Illinois and Chicago before he can legally apply for divorce, and oblige a reader. R.

A residence of a year in the State is required.

England in Egypt.

Rosemond, Ill., Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What authority does England exert in Egyptian affairs? LOUISE PARKER.

The Khedive has an English financial adviser, appointed by him on the recommendation of England, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken.

Three Presidential Terms.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can the President of the United States be elected more than twice in succession? JOSEPH G. GENISER.

The Constitution does not forbid it but the people are opposed to it. An attempt never has been made to elect a President three times in succession, and probably never will be.

Electoral Vote of 1872.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your valued paper of this date gives ex-President Grant's Electoral vote at 28C. Harper's Monthly Magazine for January, 1873, publishes Grant, 300; Greeley, 66. A READER.

Grant received 286 Electoral votes out of the 349 which were counted by Congress. When Harper's for January went to press it was thought Grant would have the fourteen votes of Louisiana and Arkansas, but they were thrown out on the ground of informalities.

The Votes of Soldiers.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me whether or not a soldier enlisted in the United States army has a vote, and if he has not what is the reason? J. M.

If an enlisted man should be on election day in the State of which he was a citizen when he enlisted and was able to comply with all registration laws and other formalities, it would be lawful for him to vote. But no soldier can become entitled to a vote in a State merely because his regiment has been stationed there for some time. When a man enlists in the army he does so knowing that his voting days are over for five years.

The Ballot Was Marked Properly.

Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On Oct. 28 you gave instructions how to split a ticket. Would a ticket with a cross in the circle at the head of the Republican ticket with an X in the square opposite one of the Democratic Trustees of the University of Illinois and two on the Republican ticket be a legal vote? A READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

There is no uncertainty in this ballot. The voter has shown clearly that he wants to vote for all the candidates on the Republican ticket except one trustee and he has so marked his ballot as to show who that trustee is.

Tramping for the Presidency.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is a matter for congratulation that as one of the results of the recent election another peripatetic Presidential aspirant has got it in the neck. It doesn't seem to be consistent with the designs of Providence that a tramp candidate for the office shall get there. Douglas, I believe, was the first to disregard the dignity of the position and go chasing about the country for votes for himself. Poor old Greeley was the next. Even Blaine was beguiled, against his better judgment, into taking the road, and he met his Burchard in New York. But the faker, the fortune-teller, the wild young Lochinvar that came out of the West was certainly the worst pill in the box.

Take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

At least, let us devoutly hope so, and that his fate will be remembered as a warning for all time to come. R. WOLCOTT.

Not a Vandal.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE you have on the first page and seventh column badly insulted the King of Sweden and Norway by calling him a King of vandals. Have you ever studied the old history? Don't you know the difference between Vends and vandals? I think that Webster's dictionary will tell you the difference.

The King's full title is Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway (and of the Goths and the Vends), but the Goths and the Vends are assimilated into the Swedish people, and therefore King Oscar II. calls himself only and simply "King of Sweden and Norway." The Swedes are no vandals, and I will bet you 16 to 1 that King Oscar II. would not under any circumstances be a King of vandals if they were yet in existence. JUSTUS.

Sell Bonds and Retire the Greenbacks.

Virginia, Ill., Nov. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have carefully read your editorials of yesterday and today in regard to the "Endless Chain." I note that you propose to retire the 486 millions of greenbacks and Sherman notes by the issue of 3 per cent bonds and to offer additional inducements to national banks to issue currency redeemable in gold to take the place of the currency retired and thus avoid contraction. If raids are to be made upon the Treasury for gold in the next four years as they have been since the announcement of Cleveland's election in 1892 something ought to be done to prevent it, but the remedy is not by an increase in the bonded debt. Such a course would be indefensible in the minds of the rank and file of the party and would bring utter defeat in 1900 and place the Populists in power. Some other remedy for trouble must be found if a remedy must be had. But I insist that there is no reason to apprehend any such raids upon the Treasury in the next four years. No one thought of any such peril to the gold reserve until after it was known that the Democrats had come into possession of the legislative and executive branches of the government, but now that they have been partially, if not completely, deposed the gold is pouring back into the Treasury as fast as currency can be obtained to give in exchange for it. This indicates that the reserve is now perfectly safe and likely to remain so. The suggestion you make in regard to permitting the national banks to issue their notes to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds deposited by them is a good one, and there is no reason why they should not be redeemable in gold coin. And I think it would be advisable to authorize the Treasurer to retire a quantity of greenbacks equal to the increase in the national bank circulation occasioned by such a change in the law. SUBSCRIBER.

Opposed to Outside Senatorial Discussion.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you allow me to suggest the impropriety of so much noise and smoke being made in Chicago over the nomination of a United States Senator? The voters of Illinois have just held an election and chosen members for the next General Assembly, and upon them only devolves the power to nominate and elect a United States Senator by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives. The holding of a convention in the County of Cook, or any other county, to nominate a candidate seems out of place and highly improper, while it savors of a spirit to bulldoze by the usual political machine and an attempt to forestall the proper authorities.

What would be the effect if all the counties in Illinois (more than a hundred) should each hold a caucus and make nominations? It would surely make the Cook County machine look silly and ridiculous, as it actually is. The only caucus that has anything to say in the matter is one yet to be held at Springfield at the next regular session of the Legislature. Neither the Cook County machine, nor any delegate therefrom, will be invited or allowed to have any part in that body in its selection of a Senator. However, there does not appear to be any law prohibiting the opening of headquarters in Chicago by each and all of the candidates for the place, thereby affording opportunity for cheap talk and the dispensing of cheaper cigars and hoisting in poison in the shape of red-eye whisky. The place for real work is at Springfield, where more fragrant cigars and longer range of refined corn juice will probably be supplied in unlimited quantities.

So much hurrah and kicking up of dust is intolerably disgusting to men who like a display of common sense. It is more than that—it is a vicious and unseemly way of advancing sound American principle. M.

TO PROBE CHASE'S BOOKS.

COUNTY FINANCE COMMITTEE AND EXPERTS WILL BEGIN TODAY.

President Healy Will Employ a Microscopist to Examine Certain Vouchers—Torrens Land Register Office and the Folio Department Will Be Investigated Closely—The Recorder Submits a Statement—Item for Sundries.

The Finance committee of the County Board, assisted by the County Attorney and a corps of expert accountants, will begin today a searching examination of the affairs of the County Recorder's Office as conducted by Samuel B. Chase.

President Healy of the board says he is confident the examination will disclose irregularities of a serious character, and is so certain the pay-roll of the office has been stuffed that he has arranged to have certain vouchers examined by a microscopal expert. The disposition of the funds received by the Torrens land register office will also be investigated, as it is alleged a certain part of the receipts from this source was divided among persons connected directly with the Recorder's office. The folio department will also come in for a share in the search for irregularities.

Recorder Chase's Statement.

Recorder Chase submitted a statement of the financial condition of his office to the County Board yesterday afternoon in response to a request made some time ago. This report shows that the receipts of the office from December, 1892, to May, 1896, were $649,819 and the expenses for the same period $649,508. During that time the Recorder turned over to the County Treasurer, according to the statement, $16,487.

In his statements, however, the Recorder takes no account of sums expended for stationery, supplies, etc., aggregating $31,988. These are paid by the County Board, but are charged up to the account of the Recorder and should be paid out of the receipts of the office. Deducting the $16,487 turned into the County Treasury by the Recorder from the amount charged against him by the board leaves a deficiency of $15,501.

About the "Sundry" Item.

The Recorder has made an effort to secure from the board the $16,487 turned into the City Treasury from the receipts of the office to apply on salaries due employés. President Healy says this might be admissible under ordinary circumstances, but that in this case the amount will be held against the item of $31,988 for sundries, and the employés must look elsewhere for their remuneration. Suits will be instituted against the bondsmen of the Recorder to collect the balance due on this sundry item.

President Healy calls especial attention to the amount paid for the employés during the dull years in real estate, and the corresponding lessening in the volume of the transfers recorded as compared with the brisk years of 1891, 1892, and 1893. In 1891 the appropriation for salaries was $169,830; in 1892, $174,500; and in 1893, 186,870. In 1895 and 1896 the appropriation was $179,250. The employés of the office have not been paid for from four to six weeks, so it is argued that the pay-roll must have been approximately as large this year as during the boom times in real estate transfers. President Healy says the Recorder promised the Circuit Judges the number of employés should be reduced so as to keep the pay-roll well within the limits of the receipts of the office.

President Healy's Idea.

Previous to the term of Mr. Chase as Recorder the office showed a total net earning of $145,000. President Healy alleges that either the money received during the term of the present incumbent has been paid out on salaries for useless employés or that it has disappeared in a more serious way. He alleges that the irregularity found by Chairman Allen of the Finance committee of the board of two years ago, where the employés had been paid out of an appropriation for conduct of the folio department in violation of law, has been repeated of late.

The folio department is also under inspection. The Recorder is paid 9 cents by patrons for eevry folio received. This amount is paid when the folio is filed. The folio writers are paid 4½ cents a folio, or 5 cents when the work is compared. The net profit on each document is estimated by President Healy at 5 cents. As the appropriation for this year's folio work is $75,000, it appears to the county officials working on the case that a large profit should accrue to the Treasurer. The Recorder has not returned any money from this department to the Treasurer.

Torrens Land Office Receipts.

In his statement to the board Mr. Chase says that the receipts of the Registrar of titles in connection with the Torrens land system were $2,899, of which amount $455 was paid into the indemnity fund, $63 was paid for expenses, and the remainder, $2,381, has been prorated among the employés. According to the statement filed with the board by the employés of the Registrar for salaries due they have received a total of $920 for their services since the office was opened in February. The Recorder will be asked to explain this discrepancy.

The individual bills presented by the employés of the Registrar for services show a balance due of $3,439, divided as follows:

John Moffat, chief clerk at $1,500 a year	$934
Owen O'Malley, clerk at $1,300 a year	885
C. O. P. Scott, clerk at $1,300 a year	819
Clarke C. Kolfe, clerk at $1,300 a year	800

Mr. Chase in his report says the investigators will receive his hearty coöperation.

West Chicago Estimates.

The County Board also received yesterday the estimates of the expenses of the Assessors' offices in the Towns of West Chicago and Lake. The latter were improperly made out. They failed to show a statement of the cash on hand and an estimate of the receipts of the office. It was ordered that they be sent back to have the missing items put in. The West Chicago report follows:

Salary of Assessor, etc		$40,000
Salary of Collector, etc		24,500
Salary of Town Clerk and expenses		26,000
Total		$90,000
Cash on hand	$10,612	
Two per cent on collection	18,000	
Total	$28,612	
Deficiency		$61,887

Philip McKenna, President of the Clerks' club of the Recorder's office, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the clerks have held no meetings to make demand for pay; that they realize the effect of dull business; and do not blame Mr. Chase personally for not getting their pay. It is said the young women of the office are not in accord with this statement.

FRANCHISE REQUEST REFERRED.

Chicago Metropolitan Railway and Traction Company the Petitioner.

At the Public Service committee meeting an ordinance was introduced and referred to the Judiciary committee granting a franchise to the Chicago Metropolitan Railway and Traction company. The territory commences at the northern limits of Chicago Heights, runs through Blue Island, Harvey, Thornton, Riverdale, Dolton, Johnson, Palos, La Grange, and Willow Springs. The franchise is asked for twenty years and no compensation is offered the county.

THE REV. F. CAMPBELL RESIGNS.

Pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church Is Called to Lowville, N. Y.

The Rev. Frederick Campbell has resigned the pastorate of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church to accept a call to the church in Lowville, N. Y. The reasons for resigning, as given by Mr. Campbell in the letter read to his congregation on Sunday morning, are a drifting church membership, the loss of many prominent members, the nearness of the Third Presbyterian Church, and the limitations surrounding his present charge. The Jefferson Park Church was founded twenty-five years ago and has had among its pastors Dr. Patten, Dr. Craig, and Dr. Marquis. Mr. Campbell expects to leave for his new charge Jan. 1.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts.

For Coughs, hoarseness, and throat disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

MAKING RAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Carnegie Company Begins Work on Two Big Orders for the Far East—One Due to Li's Visit.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—When the Braddock plant of the Carnegie Steel company resumed operation last midnight both the old and new rail mills started to fill orders for countries in the Far East. Japan has an order for about 5,000 tons of T rails, which are to be used in level country districts for light traffic. Horses will draw the cars. The rails will be laid flat on the ground, being held together merely by clamps. The order when filled will be shipped by water. These rails are not half the weight of a railroad rail.

An order for 10,000 tons of railroad rails has been received by the company from China since Li Hung Chang returned home. The first shipment of this order will be made the last of this week.

This order is said to be one of the direct results of Li Hung Chang's visit to America, representatives of the Carnegie company having conferred with him while in New York.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

E. T. Marshall & Co., in remitting $25 to City Collector Maas in payment of the annual license fee, wrote him yesterday that the full amount was paid under protest, as the license is only good until May 1, when a new one must be purchased. Marshall & Co. believed they should only be charged for the portion of the year now remaining. City Collector Maas disposed of the query by saying the license was passed and became effective in February, and the brokers simply have been holding off payment, to see if the law should be declared unconstitutional.

Erick Hagberg, No. 1135 South Oakley avenue, introduced himself at the office of the City Collector yesterday as a solicitor of Lewis & Parker. He wanted to know whether he was liable to the brokers' tax, and after he had admitted, the City Collector says, that he also solicits life insurance, he was told he was liable.

Marine insurance companies will not be taxed on premium receipts, as Assistant Corporation Counsel Du Puy has given an opinion to the City Collector holding them exempt under the ordinance.

Since the publication of the last list the following companies have made returns:

Atlas Mutual	$3,933	Manton Mut	318
Hartford	376	Keystone Mut	423
Orient	857		

* * *

Disruption of the Kalamazoo, Mich., board is imminent, according to a report of the Michigan Bureau of Inspection, received in Chicago yesterday. The irregularities, according to this report, demand immediate restraint, or the disregarding of ratings in that city. The difficulties have arisen from a neglect to furnish daily reports to the board. As a result many cuts in rates are alleged. The State association was appealed to, but it declined to take any action, asserting the companies had not sufficiently supported it in the past. The alternative is presented of daily submission of reports to the Inspection Bureau, or acceptance of advice to suspend rates altogether, or reduce them 50 per cent.

* * *

The present quarrel disturbing the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters has been again brought to the attention of Chicago managers in an anonymous letter, signed by "Several Who Know." The letter says the board cannot interfere with the right of agents to represent as many companies as they will. Agitators against the proposed amendment to the constitution which has started the quarrel are said to "threaten the stability of the board."

* * *

Proofs of loss on Elevator A of the Chicago-Pacific Elevator company's property on Goose Island, which was damaged by fire, were mailed yesterday to agents. The loss, it is estimated, will be 32 per cent. The returns on salvage later will lower this percentage. The loss on elevator B is estimated at 92 per cent.

* * *

W. S. Herrick of the firm of R. S. Critchell & Co. will withdraw from that firm on Jan. 1. It is understood the separation is entirely friendly.

* * *

Madison, Wis., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Fricke has overruled the protest of the Northwestern Mutual Relief Association of Milwaukee against permitting the Northwestern Life Assurance company of Chicago to do business in this State, the ground of the protest being that the name adopted by the latter company is so similar to the name previously appropriated by the former company as to mislead the public. The Chicago company was formerly the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, but changed its name June 5 last. The Commissioner points out that the Chicago company has been transacting business in this State for many years and has over 2,000 policy-holders in Wisconsin, and it is evident that it would not only embarrass the company to refuse now to permit it to do business in this State, but also that such a decision might seriously affect the policy-holders in this State.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14.—[Special.]—There has been a falling off in insurance premiums in San Francisco for the first nine months of this year of $312,000 compared with 1895. During the month of October insurance companies lost $372,440 by fire.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Stein—8002—Bridget Evers vs. Owen Coyne; on findg., $1,000, and appld.

Judge Chetlain—15036—Rothschild & Bros. vs. Dernberg, Glick & Horner; by dflt., $2,328.12.—178637—Anton Hudzinski vs. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.; on findg., $100 and sat.

Judge Ball—4857—Jenney & Mundie vs. James H. Keeler; on verd., $1,018.92, and appld.—13493—Seneca D. Kimbark vs. Abbott & Rowland Carriage Co.; on verd., $1,762.29, ex parte.

Judge Tuthill—13605—Howard D. Headley vs. Charles W. Colehour; by dflt., $1,320.55.

Judge Adams—13445—A. M. Briggs vs. Gay Dorn; by dflt., $1,074.—153376—Mandel Bros. vs. Lucius Weinschenk; by dflt., $354.50.

Judge Smith—12231—Commercial Loan & Trust Co. vs. Ralph Lowenbaum and Willis H. Dunbar; on verd., $258.61, ex parte.—12878—Same vs. Same; on findg., $320.12.—12935—Elmer E. Prescott vs. John Grant Co.; on verd., $200, and appld.—8745—B. F. Langworthy, receiver of the Mutual Fire Ins. Co., vs. Bunte Bros. & Co.; on verd., $448.10, and appld.—1123—W. W. Jackson & Co. vs. Jeremiah C. Nolan; on findg., $80 and sat.

Judge Windes—1599—William L. Butterfield vs. Charles P. Packer; on verd., $235.97.—1600—Same vs. Julia M. Mack; debt, $235.97, das., $235.97, debt to be discharged on payment of damages.

Judge Neely—9055—Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co. vs. Gay Dorn; on verd., $188.57, ex parte.—11724—E. H. Miller vs. John A. Bour; on verd., $124.25, and appld.—12885—Henry Wirz vs. Louis Ziernglbl; on verd., $1,055.40, ex parte.—12282—John Morris vs. Max Wineman; on findg., $545, and appld.—10974—Henry Meisterling vs. A. E. Abbs; on verd., $310.13, ex parte.—12608—Crerar, Adams & Co. vs. Western Union Bicycle Co.; by dflt., $1,080.66.—12948—Patrick H. Earley vs. Algeron S. Osgood; on findg., $1,967.07.

Decrees.

Judge Payne—4766—Calumet State Bank vs. Olson et al.; dec. sale.—4173—Robinson vs. Olson; same.—17625—Metropolitan B. and L. Assn. vs. Goldstene; dec.

Judge Tuley—827—Gage vs. Dorn et al.; dec.

Judge Hanecy—3124—Dorn vs. Herrick et al.—1919—Harvey et al. vs. Knudsen et al.; dec.—4306—Connell et al. vs. Shoemaker et al.; dec. sale.—155767—Charles vs. Holbrook; dec.—159288—Artie M. from William T. Horne; div.

Judge Gibbons—4305—Connell et al. vs. Shoemaker et al.; dec. sale.—2755—Miller vs. Wells et al.; same.—3601—Marquette B. and L. Assn. vs. Hosmer et al.; same.—384—Equitable Trust Co. vs. McSweeney et al.; dec.—154472—Irwin vs. Marsh et al.; dec.—1056—Gore vs. Mississippi Valley H. and L. Co.; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit and District Courts—Set hearing.

Judge Sears—No. 6346 on trial. Nos. 6369, 6370, 6247, 12132, 5236, 6377, 6539, 7206, 5725, 4642, 8817, 2027, 4641, 5970, 5032, 12695, 7121, 5036.

Judge Freeman—No. 5921 on trial. Nos. 5850, 6123, 6130, 6322, 6323, 1019, 6494, 6506, 6649, 6653, 6654, 6655, 6656.

Judge Hanecy—Nos. 2747, 3611, 8151, 2631, 1449, 4258.

Judge Gibbons—Nos. 2473, B. R. 981.

Judge Horton—No. 2368.

Judge Payne—Nos. 1808, 1898, 4648, 4058, 4855.

Judge Tuley—Nos. 67415, 2839, 1144.

Judge Ball—Nos. 5058, 5633, 5805, 5064, 5820, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5840, 6003, 6007, 6008, 6012.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 5586, 6334, 7085, 7087, 7088, 7256, 7257, 7278, 7464, 7465, 5764, 7648, 3440, 4603, 6327, 6903, 6899, 7650, 7651, 7652, 7658, 7659, 7660.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 6440, 4019, 7170, 7498, 7499, 7554, 7564, 3743, 4526, 7555. No. 6615 on trial.

Judge Stein—Nos. 8729, 7037, 4784, 8907, 8911, 8912, 8915, 8937, 8722, 8938, 9204, 9206, 9212, 9400, 7600, 7669, 7783, 7599. No. 4552 on trial.

Judge Baker—Nos. 4387, 863, 4481, 4506, 4516, 4531, 4553, 4570, 4614, 4690.

Judge Smith—Nos. 1117, 2778, 1866, 5597, 2932, 2943, 2947, 2951, 2147, 1195. No. 1769 on trial.

Judge Neely—Nos. 3122, 3133, 3166, 1705, 1033, 3195, 3202, 3210, 3226, 2787. No. 3093 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 2135, 3246, 2905, 3289, 3301, 335, 3437, 3547, 3555, 3634, 3665, 2935, 3153, 3669, 3687, 3701.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 2321, 743, 2566, 2787, 2597, 2606, 2634, 2640, 2654, 12411, 2465. No. 1986 on trial.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m.—Motions for new trial and No. 1071, and trial call Nos. 1614, 1640, 1644, 1665, 1679, 1685, 1689.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 1719, 1127, 1595, 1923, 1969, 2000, 2015, 2027, 2052, 2066, 2077, 2117, 94, 1322.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 1499, 4543, 4280, 4546, 4547, 4947, 4924, 4928, 4931, 4952, 4953, 5123, 5127. No. 2033 on trial.

Judge Johnson—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Block—Special assessment calendar No. 1; Evanston special Nos. 339, 344, 338; condemnation No. 12755.

Judge Donnelly—County Court, 10 a. m.—Nos. 14497, 15213. 2 p. m.—No. 15129.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court Branch No. 2—Nos. 1846, 714, 755, 753, 756, 1920, 1922.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Clifford—Criminal Court Branch No. 4—Nos. 1403, 1904, 1865, 623, 632.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court Branch No. 6—Nos. 1885, 1886, 1897, 1902, 1908, 1918, 1919.

Finest work in this city, or any other, at Munger's Laundry. Tel. S. 117.

PLOTS LAID TO ALTGELD.

LABOR LEADERS THREATEN EACH OTHER WITH EXPOSURE.

Charge Is Made the Governor Tried to Capture the Chicago Assembly—Failing in This, He Tried to Ruin It—New Scheme to Capture the Workingmen—Sensations Promised at the Meeting of the State Federation in East St. Louis.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor convention, which meets today at East St. Louis, is expected to develop a number of sensations, and to throw considerable light on the campaign methods of Gov. Altgeld and his political aids, who are credited with working the ruin of the Trade and Labor Assembly.

No one can tell how or when the trouble will break loose. Charges and countercharges of fraud and political scheming are freely made in connection with the recent campaign, and a number of labor leaders are threatening each other with exposure.

A secret meeting was held last night at the office of one of the local leaders. A dozen of the anti-Altgeld faction were present. It was called for the purpose of outlining a plan of action at the convention today and tomorrow. When the conference adjourned it was understood those present should start for East St. Louis on the late trains on different roads.

Telegrams were sent in advance to friendly delegates throughout the State, who will meet the Chicago men on the way to the convention. The proposed plan of action will be explained, and when the several delegates reach the convention they will be prepared to act in concert in the effort to defeat certain schemes which the opposition has in view.

One of the Alleged Plots.

One of the alleged plots of the Altgeld faction, represented by George Schilling, Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, is to secure the indorsement of the convention for a new publication in Chicago, to be known as the official organ of the State Federation of Labor. It is said Mr. Schilling aspires to be the editor of the paper and that its chief object will be to voice Altgeld's political views and swing the labor vote in his direction.

If this scheme is attempted, the local leaders say, it will be the signal for the opening of hostilities. The men who will make the fight against the Altgeld-Schilling combination are among the oldest labor leaders in Chicago. Among them are M. H. Madden, ex-President of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Richard Powers, one of the handful of leaders who helped organize the body; P. J. Miniter, ex-President of the American Bricklayers and Stonemasons; and William C. Pomeroy, who recently resigned his commission as General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

These men say they will be backed by a large following from all parts of the State. They are armed with a mass of documentary evidence by which they hope to prove the existence of a deep-laid plot which, they say, was engineered by George Schilling and resulted in bringing the Trade and Labor Assembly into disrepute with the rank and file of trades-unionists.

What Labor Leaders Charge.

If the fight opens the local faction will endeavor to show that immediately after John P. Altgeld became Governor he or his closest friends attempted to secure political control of the Trade and Labor Assembly, which was then the most powerful central labor body in the city. It is said certain delegates were paid agents of the administration, and endeavored to force the body to political action and a formal indorsement of some of Altgeld's pet schemes. Failing to secure what it wanted from the hands of the labor organization, the administration is credited with a deliberate attempt to force the assembly out of existence.

A firm of attorneys began a legal fight, secured a number of judgments against the body, and succeeded in crippling the organization's finances to a considerable extent. This was followed by covert attacks on the individual integrity of the officials of the body. The breath of scandal was magnified a thousand times, and while its enemies never made any open attack on the assembly, a number of damaging stories were circulated.

Attacks on Assembly Officials.

In some mysterious way a roster of the many local unions affiliated with the assembly found its way to Springfield and soon the union men began to receive anonymous letters bearing the Springfield postmark and containing a vicious attack on officials of the assembly.

This sort of warfare was kept up during the recent campaign, and as soon as the election was over the local leaders began an investigation which, they say, has resulted in plenty of evidence of a conspiracy on the part of the State officials to disrupt the old assembly.

If the fight does not develop at the convention it is said the exposure is sure to come later.

It is believed the convention will attempt to bar out objectionable delegates who are entitled to seats under the present rules. There is a growing feeling against admitting men who do not earn their livelihood by working at their trades, and it is proposed to exclude walking delegates and certain salaried officers of affiliated unions.

PLAN TO DOUBLE THE TAX ON BEER.

Would Produce the Needed $30,000,000 of Revenue Deficit—Chances of Such a Measure in Congress.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—[New York Evening Post.]—The government needs $30,000,000 more revenue a year. The present tax on beer nets 92½ cents a barrel, or about one-fifth of a cent a glass. This produced an income last year of somewhat more than $31,000,000. To double the rate of tax, assuming consumption to remain the same, would give the government almost exactly the increase of revenue required, and would not call for the services of an additional clerk or collector throughout the country. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing would simply turn out two-dollar instead of one-dollar stamps for the beer business, and a perplexing fiscal problem would be solved.

Whether the increased tax would affect consumption is a question, but probably it would not. The price of a glass of beer is conventional. Nobody supposes that it would rise from five to six cents because of one-fifth of a cent's more tax; if neither brewer nor retailer could afford to stand the difference, the chances are that it would be made up by a scarcely perceptible reduction in the size of the glasses or a corresponding increase in the "collar" of foam, but the public would go on drinking the usual amount, and the revenue would practically be doubled.

Several small features of the beer tax should be explained. The nominal tax is $1 a barrel, but by an old law a rebate of 7½ per cent is allowed on the stamps purchased, making the net tax 92½ cents. If Congress should change the rate to $2, it is probable that this old rebate clause, which applies to no other tax, would be repealed. There is also a brewers' license, which yields the government in all about $180,000 a year—relatively a small matter.

Simple as the beer plan is, however, nothing short of an overwhelming popular demand will ever bring it to the serious consideration of Congress. The tariff agitators, as we have seen, would oppose it. Not a few members owe their election in part to the support of the brewing interest. Others from Western districts, where there is a large German element in politics, would be afraid of the subject, too. Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin declared in an interview last winter that a further tax on beer would be as unjust as a tax on bread, and that he should take a determined stand against it. Finally, there is the purchasable element in Congress, which would promptly close hands with the lobby, especially at a short session, which is the lobby's millennium. With all these forces arrayed against it, the beer tax proposal will probably have to wait a while longer for a chance to be heard, unless the people themselves clamor for it.

Killed by a Train.

Plymouth, Ind., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The mangled remains of C. A. Rough, a well-known business-man here, were found along the Pittsburg tracks in this city at a late hour last night. The head was cut in two and the brains scattered along the ties. All the limbs were broken and the body horribly crushed. He was a widower, and his death is supposed to have been purely accidental. He formerly resided in Warsaw.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—After trying in vain for an advance a vesselman late yesterday took 1⅛ cents on corn to Buffalo. The lines also took up some grain at those figures. Charters: To Cleveland, Marion, wheat. To Detroit, Phenix, Ionia, wheat. To Sandusky, Gladstone, wheat. To Port Huron, Toltec, corn; Miztec, oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal tonnage continues in good demand and the rate to all leading ports is strong at 40 cents. Duluth paid 2½ cents for wheat tonnage today, and a few ore cargoes were offered at the head of the lakes at 90. Escanaba is unchanged at 65. Charters: Ore—Quito, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 65. Coal—Maritana, Sandusky to Duluth, 40; C. P. Minch, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 40.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Vesselmen are kicking hard at the elevator delays, and especially against the Lehigh elevators. An agent said today there was enough grain here, or at least this side of Detroit, consigned to these houses to keep them busy until the middle of next week. Chartered: Samoa, Celtic, Forbes, McLachlan, Servia, Moravia, Robert Mills, Parnell, Fayette Brown, Chicago; Egan, Duncan, Milwaukee, 30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered: Voges, wheat to Toledo, 1.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered: Rye, St. Peter, Fairport, 1½.

Around the Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—The tug J. J. H. Graham left at 9 o'clock this evening to bring the steamer Lansing to this port.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Chief Engineer Anderson of the Canadian Marine Department, says the Pelee Spit steam fog horn is repaired and again in operation.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The barge Nelson of the Folsom's tow was released from Windmill Point at noon today. The water was high and it is thought she is not much injured.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Nov. 16.—The barge Advance of the tow of the I. Watson Stephenson has gone into ordinary and will be followed by the steamer and the barge Active as soon as they arrive from Chicago.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16.—The steamers Italia and City of Glasgow, iron ore laden, grounded in the straight channel today. The passenger steamer City of Mackinac could not get by them and was forced to return to Detroit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The barge Abram Smith, bound down Niagara River for Tonawanda in tow of the steamer Porter Chamberlain, parted her towline today and struck on Horseshoe Reef. Tugs are working to release her.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 16.—The wreckage reported coming ashore at Sugar Loaf undoubtedly is caused by the breaking up of the barge H. S. Wallbridge, which went ashore without a cargo on Long Point July 16 last and was abandoned as a total loss.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 16.—The river has been dredged on the north side recently, so there is the same depth of water as on the south side. Heretofore deep vessels entering port have been compelled to hug the south pier to get enough water. The improvement extends up to between the bridges.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 16.—The steamer Lansing, bound up with a cargo of coal for Milwaukee, went ashore in the heavy fog early this morning on North Two Rivers Point. It was later released by the Goodrich steamer Ludington and towed into this port by the tug Arctic. The only damages sustained were a broken shoe and steering gear. She will be towed to Milwaukee as soon as the weather permits.

CONNEAUT, O., Nov. 16.—Wreckingmaster Sinclair succeeded in releasing the steamer Wallula today with the tugs Day and Dowds. Pumps were put aboard Sunday and worked all night. This morning the wreck was released without much trouble. Another attempt was made to enter the harbor here, but there was not enough water, and the tow started for Erie. The bottom of the Wallula is in much better shape than was expected.

Vessel Movements.

HOLLAND, Mich.—Sheltered—Tennie and Laura. Southwest gale.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Tioga. Sheltered—Raesser, Scoville.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Biwabik. Cleared—Coal—Samuel Mitchell, Duluth.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Departed—Bannockburn, Rosemount, Minnedosa, Seguin.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—O. T. Flint, Business, Iosco. Cleared—Hesper, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Rome, Gladstone, Pentland. Cleared—Katahdin, Port Huron.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wade. Cleared—Light, Devereux, Marquette; Russell, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Chili. Louisiana, Omaha, Ionia, Parks Foster, Vance, Flower, coal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Lindsay, Bothnia, Colonial, James. Up—Folsom and consort, Murphy.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Hundred One, Hundred Twenty-seven, Senator, Lagonda, Selmens, Corliss. Cleared—Hoyt, Duluth.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Corsica, Berlin, Fay. Cleared—Pig iron—Argo, Cleveland. Flour—Gould, Buffalo. Ore—German, Ashtabula.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Checotah, Gogebic, Veronica. Cleared—Linden, Lake Linden; Fayette, St. Ignace; Yuma, Duluth. Light—Cherokee, Chippewa, Marine City.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Murphy, Haze, C. H. Green, Norris, Mary McGregor, Santa Maria. Hundred Thirty-two. Cleared—Nicholas, Cort, Duluth; Oregon, Cleveland.

STURGEON BAY CANAL—Down—Pewaukee, Ann Maria, 8 a. m.; Cora L., Jose S., 10; Winslow, 1 p. m.; Ludington, 2:30; Hinton, 3. Up—Fischer, and consorts, 8 last night; Schroeder, 6 p. m.; Butters, 6:30.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Badger State, Selwyn Eddy, Waldo, Minch, Viking, Vinland. Departed—North Wind, Mohawk, Mahoning, flour; Bielman, barley; Penobscot, wheat, Buffalo; La Salle, light, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Lyon, Sheriffs, Duncan, Harper, Paris, Hartnell, Kirby. Cleared—Light, Ira Owen, Panther, Chicago; Saxon, Escanaba; Hadley, Mariposa, Zenith City, Appomattox, Langell, Duluth; coal, Hope, Fitzpatrick, Iron Queen, Chicago; Aragon, Green Bay.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Osceola, 11:20 last night; Uganda, 12:20 a. m.; Bulgaria, 1; Pioneer, 4; Japan, 4:30; Naples, 10:20; City of Cleveland, Elphicke, Vega, Sheldon, 11; Portage, 11:40; Vulcan, noon; Lockwood, Spencer, Pennington, 12:30 p. m.; Northern Wave, 6:20; Myles, 7:20; Cumberland, 8:40. Down—Saginaw Valley, 9:20 last night; Lillie Smith, Prussia, 2 a. m.; Republic, 7; Ericsson, Holley, Chisholm, 10; Roby, Becker, 4; Northern King, 8:20; Jay Gould, 9:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Gilbert 12:40 p. m.; Saxon, 2; Chemung, 2:20; Armour, 5; Delaware, Denver, 7:20; Palmer, 7:50; Ward, 9:10. Down—Griffin, 9:30 last night; Egan, Butteroni, 12:20 a. m.; Wilson and consorts, 5; Robert Mills, 5:10; V. H. Ketchum, 6:50; Parnell, Tuttle, Dundee, 7:30; Merida, 8; Majestic, 8:40; Conemaugh, 8:50; Clarion, 9; Venice, Green, Dobbins, 9:40; Kearsarge, 10; Roman, 10:10; Oceanica, 11; Hudson, 11:30; Wawatam, Thew, Ried, 12:10 p. m.; Craig, 1:20; Stafford, 2:30; Stewart and barges, 4:20; Centurion, 4:50; Street and consort, 6:20; Rockefeller and consort, 7; Lee, Page, 8.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Florida, 9:20 last night; Plankinton, 10:30; Davidson, Baltic, 11; Ralph, Harold, 11:30; Mecosta, Ashland, 12:20 a. m.; Pabst, 1; Drake, 3; Fay, 3:30; Adams, 10; Lehigh, 7:10 p. m. Down—Pope, 9:10 last night; Pridgeon, 9:40; Bangor, 10:50; Wissahickon, 11:10; H. E. Packer, 12:30 a. m.; Victory, 1:40, Mercur, 2; New York, 4:30; Elfin-Mere, 7; Grecian, 7:15; Sauber, 8:10; Edwards and consort, 9:50; Cuba, Haskell, 1:20 p. m.; Mary Day, 3:15; Vail, 6; Lackawanna, 9:10. Sheltered—Richards, Winslow. Wind southwest, heavy; clear. The Marigold has removed the buoys from the shoals.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—C. H. Starke and consorts, noon; Centurion, 12:15 p. m.; Rockefeller and consort, 12:45; Aurora and consort, 3; Britannic, Anderson, 6; Mariska and consort, 6:15. Up—J. Mitchell and consort, 9:30 last night; Fryer, 10:20; Colgate and consorts, 11:20; Kelton, 11:40; Nicholas, midnight; Cranage, 1 a. m.; Linden, 2:30; Prentice and consorts, 3; Frost, 3:15; Roman, Nebraska, 7:40; Syracuse, Runnells and consort, 9:30; Shepherd, 10:40; Hurlbut and consort, 12:30 p. m.; Yale, 1:40; Frost, 2; Schlesinger, Joliet, Stimpson, 2:15; Josephine, Gifford, 4:20; Guibert, 7; Saxon, 7:40; Chemung, 8. Arrived—Pasadena, Adriatic. Laying up—Sonsmith, Azov. Wind south, fresh.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—J. Mark, E. Buckley, Manistee; Commerce, Seul Choix; J. D. Marshall, Menominee; Joys, Marinette; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Desmond, Grand Marias; J. W. Westcott, Manistique. Coal—Marquette, Erie; G. N. Williams, H. A. Hawgood, H. Chisholm, Buffalo. Merchandise—Harlem, A. Orr, Milwaukee, H. J. Jewett, Saranac, Buffalo. Salt—E. S. Tice, Manistee. Light—Ed Smith, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Light—K. Lyons, B. Calkins, Resumption, Ford River; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Joys, Marinette; E. Buckley, E. S. Tice, Manistee. Merchandise—Tioga, Tacoma, Wyoming, Buffalo; Juniata, Erie; Conestoga, Fairport. Grain—Ed Smith, A. Cobb, Ogdensburg; Nynaza, Buffalo.

Always have a bottle or two of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne in your ice chest; then you will always be ready for callers.

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Nearly everybody we meet seems to be in a continual state of nervous excitement or possessed of a feverish energy to finish what they are about and get on to other work; that is why so many people lose their health, energy and ambition, become thin and dyspeptic or fall victims to nervous exhaustion.

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As a means of preventing the debilitating effects of worry and overwork, many eminent physicians recommend the use of a pure stimulant at meal time. Pure malt whiskey has been found to give the best results, and experiments have proved that the safest and best of all whiskies is

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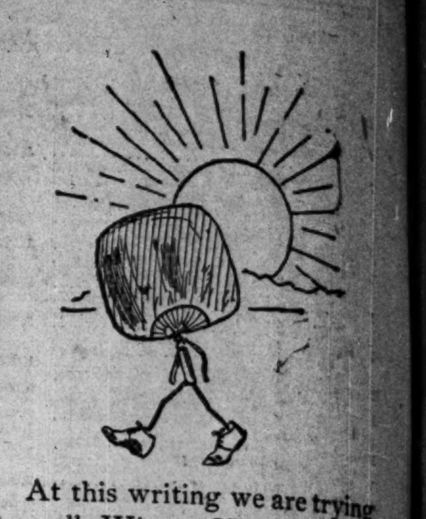
Enquire, and you will be surprised to find how many friends of yours are also friends of Duffy's pure malt whiskey.



At this writing we are trying to sell Winter Ulsters, Overcoats, and Heavy Suits, and people are looking for palm leaf fans, but cooler conditions are promised.

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We'd put two heavy overcoats on him—make him think it wasn't so warm.

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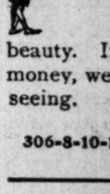

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